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MICHIGAN SHORTHORN CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

neth Annual Meeting held at Lansing Tuesday and Wednesday, December 2d

The fourth annual meeting of the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders was held in the Senate Chamber in the Capital building at Lansing, opening Tuesday evening,

The Association was called to order by President Ball, who in his opening address referred to the general depression in business and urged that a general system of economy would help many through such times. A system of mixed farming seems best suited to Michigan; farmers must breed a few of all kinds of stock and have some of each to sell. Cattle now present the most promising stock for money making. Among these the Shorthorns have been chosen by the members of this Association for their general quality

ities of beef and milk production. Having chosen Shorthorns how shall we breed them? Pedigree is a good thing, but the animal must be better than the

The fat stock shows are great educators. The perfect beef animal has all the essential, and cattle-growers must study to use the coarse forage of the farm in feeding our cattle and turning it into meat and money.

The outlook for cattle breeding is good. The farmers are appreciating improved cattle and are now calling for them at fair prices. Young cattle should be well fed; buyers will not look at cattle poor in

This Association should take steps to obtain State legislation on contagious diseases of cattle. This is an important matter, and he recommended that a committee be appointed for this purpose.

The National Cattle Convention was referred to but no recommendation was made. A general association of cattle Men interested in the various breeds should be held for the discussion of many questions of common interest. Death has invaded the home of one of our oldest breeders, Mr. A. S. Brooks, of Wixom, and Ben. Brooks has been taken from us in the flush of youth. No one had more friends among the breeders of Michigan and at the fairs no one will be more miss-

The Secretary reported the expenses of the Association for the year to have been \$92 95 and the Treasurer's report showed

a cash balance on hand of \$1 54. Mr. B. F. Batcheler then read the following paper on "The Past and Present of

Shorthorns." Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Associawon.—It is with great diffidence that I have
prepared this paper, knowing that many who
will hear it read have had much more experience in Shorthorn breeding: and perhaps
are more conversant with their past and
present history than is the writer of this
article; but we all have different methods of
setting at and stating facts; we trust thereiore, that though but few new ones may be
presented, or but few new ideas advanced, this
may not be entirely void of interest.

It is not our intention to go extensively into Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Associa

It is not our intention to go extensively into the past and present history of this noble race of cattle, as the ordinary limits of an article of this kind would not permit of so doing. But little is known of these cattle previous to the fer 1730, except of a traditional nature, which Mr. Allen claims extended back several hundred years prior. From that time, 1750 to 1790, there were many engaged in breeding state years prior. From that time, 1750 to 1780, there were many engaged in breeding what were then known as the Teeswater cattle; to what extent, or what degree of perfection this breeding was carried on is difficult to determine. It was sufficient however to give them something of a general appearance; as beef producing animals they without doubt excelled all others, even at that early day, and were very favorably regarded by the dairymen.

L. F. Allen, in his history, gives the recol ections of one, living at that time, who says lections of one, living at that time, who says of the Shorthorns that they were "large, massive expansive cows, with great width and substantial that they were "large, massive expansive cows, with great width and substantial that they were "large, who says of the Shorthorn times" with the says of the Shorthorn times the and substance, hardy constitutions, mostly red and white spotted, white bodies, necks white frequently black noses and rather long wary horns."

what we have been able to learn from Par limited research, we are led to conclude that the Shorthorns of that early day, though alving characteristics sufficiently marked to distinguish them from other attle, differed ymaterially in appearance among them solves, the result without doubt of indiscrim-late breeding.

At about this time, 1780, Robert and Charles

Colling appeared upon the stage of Shorthorn breeding, and being more sagacious than their fellow farmers, saw the want of character in the herds about them, and set to work to remedy the fault in their own; this was done by judicious purchases first being made, and then following a system of breeding, which in their judgment would give a desired uniformity; and strange as it may seem this was done by in-breeding, and to an extent that a majority of the breeders at the present day would deem very unsafe and unwise to follow, and would argue that only disaster could be the result. Not only did they gain a uniformity, but a much more important requisite—by the concentration of blood—the power of transmitting those qualities. So decided were the merits of the Colling stock, and those bred from their bulls, that the demand increased, and prices ran higher than ever before exand prices ran higher than ever before experienced by breeders. The excitement became so great, and so radical was the improvement made by the use of these inbred bulls, that Messrs. Colling and Mason (Mr. Mason having bred largely from the Colling bulls) let them at prices ranging from \$200 to \$200 t having bred largely from the Colling bulls) let them at prices ranging from \$200 to \$520 per year, and the Messrs. Colling often sold heifers for \$500 each, and refused \$2 500 for a cow, and the seprices were more than sustained at the closing out sale of Charles Colling in the year 1810, when 47 head made an average of over \$755, also the sale of Robert Colling in 1818, and his final sale in 1820, when 107 head made an average of over \$470. This

average of over \$755, also the sale of Robert Colling in 1818, and his final sale in 1820, when 107 head made an average of over \$470. This last mentioned sale was made after he had been breeding 40 years, and had distributed bulls far and wide, giving the public an opportunity of becoming fully acquainted with the qualities of the stock, and the prices they brought showed the great confidence that was then had in the system of breeding so success fully followed by these breeders.

Contemporary with the Collings in early Shorthorn history was Mr. Thomas Booth, who in connection with sons and descendants, has gained a world wide fame in establishing and building up a tribe of cattle possessed of remarkable characteristics, which is one of the two distinct families of the present day.

These cattle had as a foundation some of the best Teeswater Shorthorns, or such as showed strong constitution and a predisposition to fatten; on such well framed cows he availed himself of the opportunity of using bulls bred by the Collings. These had short legs, long and level hind quarters, broad, firm backs and good twist; by coupling them with the large and more loosely built Teeswater cows, a medium animal with more desirable quarters was obtsined. It seemed to be Mr. Booth's wish to build up a family of cattle that shonldexcel in beef-producing qualities, even though he should sacrifice, to a certain extent, that which in his judgment was a secondary consideration milk.

milk.

Having gained his desire, his next thought maying gained his desire, his next thought was to ensure its perpetuation; and this he did by following the same system of in-breeding as was practiced by the Collings. A more detailed review of his breeding might be of in terest, but it is not our intention to deal with individual animals, and not having more time to devote to this noted breeder, or breeders of this family of earths, we are to retice the to devote to this noted breeder, or breeders of this family of cattle, we pass to notice the founder of a family of Shorthorns that has outstripped all others in regard to popularity and prices obtained, at private and public sales, viz., Thomas Bates. He established himself as a breeder in the latter days of the Collings, and obtained the foundation of his herd from those noted breeders in and about the foundation of his herd from those moted breeders in and about the year 1800. Among his purchases was the Duchess Cow by Daisy Bull; but not meeting his expectations—always breeding male calves—he sold her, and at Charles Colling's sale in 1810, purchased her grand-daughter that was like the former decelor in head which he celled. ors. The perfect beef animal has all the points of a good Shorthorn. Those cattle are best that produce the most good meat with the least food. A variety of food is sential, and cattle-growers must study like the former, closely in-bred, which he called Duchess 1st, and from her sprung the Duchess family that has attracted so much attention, and sold for such long prices, and gave Mr. Bates his great celebrity as a breeder. Here essential, and cattle-growers must study likely by steek that gas a closely in-bred, which he called Duchess 1st, and from her sprung the Duchess family that has attracted so much attention, again we flud that this reputation was each business. lished by stock that was as closely inbred as could well be imagined; for 21 years he used his Duchess bulls without an outcross, and where in his judgment he thought it best, or where in his judgment he thought it best, or circumstances made it necessary to use some other he secured one that had as much of the same family blood as possible, and this course has been strenuouity followed even to the day, and yet the Bates cattle—especially present the Duchesses—still hold their prestige.

During the same period, with those above mentioned, there were many who were following an indiscriminate course of breeding, and though enthusiastic in the business, failed to gain a marked reputation for themselves or their stock; not because they did not produce

their stock; not because they did not produce some individually good animals, but because they failed to breed those that had a distinct family character, with power to transmit the

As to Shorthorns of the present. what proportion would be classed with those last above mentioned? Would it be exaggerating to say 99 per cent? and when there is an exception, to what can we attribute it? Is it not in breeding or using bulls that have this concentrated blood firmly established? What but this has given the Hamiltons their reputation among stockmen, or has brought the Cruick shank cattle to the front? Yet, with these glaring feet before us a large majority of our plaring facts before us, a large majority of ou breeders are following a course opposite to that marked out by those who have achieved a grand success. It needs but little cunning to ascertain this as we look over the her:s of today; fair to good and occasionally fine animals are found, but these remarkably fine ones are isolated, unless it be where they have been collected from different herds, often for show

purposes.

What proportion of our breeders of to-day What proportion of our breeders of to-day would care to take from their herds a bull and four cows—all of their own breeding—and enter the ring and risk their reputation on the result? Until this can be done Shorthorn breeding has not been brought to the high standing that it is possible to attain. In our judgment a majority of breeders are carrying too many different families in the same herd—especially those of limited means. How often we see as we run over the advertising columns, from ten to twelve different families of Sh rithorns mentioned, all headed by one and the same bull. Is it reasonable to expect that the same or satisfactory results would be obtained in breeding factory results would be obtained in breeding this animal upon cows of different families, with marked difference in form families, with marked difference in form and make up? Yet this is done, and breeders seem to think it a merit to be able to advertise that they are handling such a variety of families of cattle. Would it not be advisable to take choice animals from some one of the prominent families and make them a specialty. In such case, if properly selected one bull would answer every purpose, and if bred to cows of the same family and form a similarity might, be expected in the produce. bred to cows of the same family and form a similarity might be expected in the produce. The disposition evinced by many to change their breeding bulls every three or forr years is not in our judgment, wisdom. This is done, however, apparently with little thought as to what they shall be replaced by; the evident intention is to procure one incividually as good and perhaps better; yet the thought that he should be of similar blood and form is neglected, which is the prime cause of the unevenness in so many herds. But, says one, it is necessary that these changes be made to avoid inbreeding, which has a degenerating tendency, in size, form and constitution. Is this a fact or is it a mere assertion? Who among us has tried this? Are we not taking it for granted because it has often been repeated in our hearbecause it has often been repeated in our hear-ing? Does not the experience of those who ing? Does not the experience of those who have given it a thorough trial prove exactly the opposite? Let us review for a few mo ments the course followed by the Collings in breeding, for we are all desirous of having our stock trace back to their herds. Take for example the bull Comet (155). We will give the record as given by L. F. Allen in his history of Shorthorns: "Out of Lady Maynard he bred the care Phoneix he Foliambe, and out of Young. Shorthorns: "Out of Lady Maynard ne bred the cow Phemix by Foljambe, and out of Young Strawberry (daughter to Lady Maynard and half sister to Phœnix) he bred the bull Boling-broke (88), also by Foljambe Then Boling-broke was bred to his more than half-sister



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and aunt, Phœnix, producing Favorite (252) and then this Favorite, put to Phœnix (his own mother and more closely related if possible) produced the cow Young Phœnix, and she in turn being bred to Favorite (her own sire, brother and all other sorts of close relationship) produced Comet (155), a bull individually more admired than any other one of his day. This system of interbreeding Charles Colling pursued, or as closely to it as possible, with all the best families in his herd."

Robert Colling, the Booths and Thomas Bates followed the same close system of breeding, and the sales made, the reputation their stock attained and hold even to the present day, do not sustain the theory of degeneration.

stock attained and hold even to the present day, do not sustain the theory of degeneration. We do not wish to be understood as advocating this close breeding in all cases, for many animals are not fit to be bred under a circumstances; much discretion should be used and only the choicest in all particulars be selected. But I fear that your patience has already been too long trespassed upon. Hoping what has been said may be of sufficient interest to at least provoke a discussion, we bring these rambling remarks to a close.

Mr. H. Hinds approved of inbreeding even more than was advocated in the paper, but a careful selection should be made for this purpose.

Mr. Wood said that Mr. Bates' practice of inbreeding had beer referred to. Mr. Bates never made but two crosses in one line, but bred animals closely related, breeding the same type. He knew of netances where a herd had run out by inbreeding. It is a dangerous practice except in the hands of a very judicious

Mr. E. Phelps believed in line-breeding as tending to uniformity in quality. The tendency in breeding pure-bred cattle is to secure a fine form at the expense of milking qualities.

Mr. Dwight Curtis said that the smooth cows in his herd had usually been the best milkers. He believed in line-breeding and never crossing two families of unlike breeding.

Mr. Ball said that incestuous breeding was much safer in the time of Colling than at the present. He questioned whether or not in this system many animals of poor quality are not bred. Bad points are more likely to be perpetuated than good ones and this intensity of breeding may do as much harm as good.

Mr. Hinds said he would not admit that inbreeding reduced the size. The records did not show this. Prof. Johnson thought that the medium

way was best, avoiding too close breeding and yet keeping in the same line of blood. Mr. Dwight Curtis said that in their herd they had got the best results from close breeding, and gave instances when they had bred in and in and made valuable improvements. In crossing two different types of animals he found that the first cross generally showed an improvement over the sire and dam, but a continuation

and the produce a sport. The delegates to the National Convention of cattlemen at Chicago submitted the following report:

in the same line was random breeding

To the Association of Breeders of Shorthorn cattle.—Your delegates appointed to attend the National Cattle Convention, held at Chicago November 13th and 14th, respectfully submit the following report:

We attended this convention and participated in its deligerations. Many able then were

ed in its deliberations. Many able men were among its delegates, who represented twenty States and Territories. The Western States

States and Territories. The Western States were more largely represented than the Eastern, probably owing to the fact of greater concentration, and more perfect organization of cattle interests in the west.

Hon. D W. Smith of Illinois, was chosen permanent president, and Thos. Sturgis, of Wyoming. Secretary, with a vice-president from each State and Territory.

The object of this convention, which was in reality a second National Cattle Convention, being a legitimate successor of that of 1883, was first to hear the report of the Committee on Legislation, appointed last year to secure on Legislation, appointed last year to secure legislation from Congress in regard to the prevention and spread of contagious cattle diseases. This committee, by Hon. J. B. Grindiseases. This committee, by fron. J. B. Grin-nell of lows, their secretary, made their report. A portion of the object sought has been gained, in the passage of a law by Congress, (the provisions of which are familiar to all) creating the Bureau of Animal Industry, un-der the control of the Commissioner of Agrider the control of the Commissioner of Agri-culture, and making an appropriation of \$150,000 for use under this act. Not all that was desired or needed was obtained, but the placing of any law of the kind on the statute books is progress, and opens the way for some-thing better. There is no doubt that what we have obtained we owe to the united action of the cattle growers in the convention of Novem-ber, 1883, resulting in the appointment of this committee of legislation, of which the President of this Association was member for Michigan, and did effective service. We may

Michigan, and did effective service. We may say here that the Shorthorn breeders were the first to move in this work, but have been alded say here that the Shorthorn breeders were the first to move in this work, but have been aided by the Holstein breeders, and the State Veter-inary Association, and also in a generous way by the State Agricultural Society, in the ap propriation of three hundred dollars for use as expenses of the member of this committee from this State.

But to return to the convention of 1884: Addresses were read by several veterinary experts, on contagious diseases among cattle, and Dr. Salmon, chief veterinarian, gave an

account of the outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the west. Over 600 animals in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois have the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois have been exposed to this disease; over one hundred have been sick, of which a large portion have died or been slaughtered, while some have apparently recovered. Dr. Salmon expressed the opinion that they now had it under control, and it was prob ble that no new localities would become infetted. He said the only way to prevent the appearance of Texas fever in the north was to prohibit the shipment of cattle from the south and southwest during the summer months.

Dr. Loring the Commissioner of Agriculture delivered an address on the cattle interests of the United States, in which he showed from statistics that the meat product of this country far exceeds in value all other agricultural products, thus emphasizing the importance of the cattle interest.

products, thus emphasizing the importance of the cattle interest.
Previous to the meeting of this Convention a call had been made for a National Cattle Convention at St. Louis. This call originated without doubt from a spirit of jealous rivalry of St. Louis against thicago.

Evidence of its antagonism to the cattle growers' real interest was made manifest from the fact of the date bring fixed for November 17th, right in the midst of the Chicago Fat Stock Show, when a large number of the cattle growers must be in attendance at the various stock meetings, and at the exhibition at Chicago.

stock meetings, and at the exhibition at Chicago.

When the Convention at Chicago came to the second object stated in the call, that of forming a permaneut cattle growers' association, there was found to be a majority favoring an effort to form a union with the St. Louis Convention, and pestal but one permanent organization. An association to be called the National Cattle Growers' Association of the United States was organized, and a constitution adopted which provides that its affairs shall be managed by a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of fifteen, all to be elected annually.

All live stock associations in the United All live stock associations in the United States are eligible to membership, and representation is based upon the number of members, each association being entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for each twenty members; and in addition to this it is provided that each State and territory shall be entitled to one delegate at large at all meetings of the Association, such delegate to be appointed by the State Board of Agriculture, or by the Governor where there is no suc

board.

For the purpose of securing funds for necessary expenses, it is provided that each Association wishing to become a member of the National Association shall pay as such membership fee \$15, and annual dues of 59 cents for each member of such association.

for each member of such association.

Officers were selected as follows: President
Hon. D. W. Smith, of Illinois; Secretary, T
Sturgis, of Wyoming; Treasurer, John Clay
Jr., Chicago; Executive Committee—T. C
Anderson, Kentucky; T. C. Jones, Ohio; N.
M. Curtis, New York; G. W. Simpson, Boston
Mas.; C. M. Culbertson, Chicago; T. B. Wales,
Iowa; W. A. Tower Colorado; J. M. Carey,
Wyoming. The Vice-President and seven
members of the Executive Committee were Wyoming. The Vice-President and seven members of the Executive Committee wer members of the Executive Committee wer-left at the disposal of the St. Louis Convention and a committee of conference was appointed St. Louis has rejected the proposition o union and entirely ignored the Chicago con-vention It remains for the latter to choose its remaining officers and go on with its work Michigan eattle growers can and we think i its remaining officers and go on with its work. Michigan cattle growers can, and we think it for their interest to co operate with and work in this association. The South and Southwest will stand by St. Louis. With the Westerr range men we have many interests in common They have some interests which we as cattle growers are not interested in and we have some which do not concern them. They work some which do not concern them. They worked nobly to secure the legislation already se ed nobly to secure the legislation already se-cured, and will continue to support it. They are our customers for pure bred bulls, and in many ways are mutually interested with us. In selecting the remaining members of the Executive Committee Michigan can probably have a member if the cattle men join the movement. On a full consideration of the interests of the cattle growers of Michigan and of the interests of this Association as breeders of Shorthorns we recommend that this Association

of Shorthorns, we recommend that this Association take the proper steps to become a member of the Navional Cattle Growers' Association of the United States. J. H. BUTTERFIELD, JR.
WM. BALL,
C. F. MOORE,
ROBF, GIBBONS,
Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

An invitation was received from Mr. J. M. Turner, of Lansing, to visit his stock

farm, and also one from Prof. Johnson to continue the trip and visit the Agricultural College. On motion the invitations were accepted and 12:30 Wednesday appointed as the time.

On motion of C. J. Moore, a committee consisting of Messrs. Batcheler, Hinds and Curtis was appointed to confer with a like committee from Holstein Breeders Association to recommend a delegate to tious purchasers. A restricted business represent these associations on the Executive Committee of the National Cattle Growers' Association. The committee re ported in favor of Edwin Phelps, of Pontiac, and the recommendation was concurred in. A recess was then taken until 8:30 Wednesday morning.

On reassembling Wednesday morning the association proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President.—H. H. Hinds, Stanton. Secretary.—I. H. Butterfield, Por Huron.

Huron.

Treasurer.—Ben. Gibbons, Detroit.

Directors for three Years.—Amos J.

Wood, Mason; W. J. Bartow, East Sagin aw, Dwight Curtis, Addison.

Prof. Cook read a paper, "Food Assimi

appear in a future issue.

Mr. L. D. Watkins, of Manchester, read very interesting paper on "The Selection and Feeding of Cattle for Beef.', This paper will appear in our next issue. The color question was brought up in connection with this paper and was quite freely discussed. There was quite a diversity of opinions, reds, whites and roans all having their friends, and at its onclusion neither party could claim any

The Association took a recess until 7 clock P. M. and during the afternoon visited the Turner farm and the College, but as we are crowded for space, a report of these visits and the evening session of the Association will have to be deferred until next week.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

The 22d quarterly meeting of the Farm ers' Association of Antwerp and Paw Paw met at the farm of S. C. McEntee on Thursday, December 4th. The programme called for the opening at 10:30 A. M. sharp, and at that hour the greater part of the members were present.

Mr. McEntee is noted as a painstaking farmer, especially in the care of his stock. The barns are ample and conveniently arranged. Ten horses and twenty head of cattle are provided for, and about one hundred sheep, all in well-built barns attached, so that no extra labor is required to care for them. His flock of grade sheep is as well provided for as the best breeding flocks and is a credit to any farmer. The members examined very thoroughly all the arrangements about the buildings and yards, taking notes and making comments. This feature of the meetings is a very important one, and is participated in by all, being led by the proprietor, who is expected to answer all

questions and explain. After dinner the programme proper was taken up. The leading topic at this meeting was: "What course is necessary for farmers to pursue to successfully meet the present condition of the times." The subject was opened by Jason Woodman, who thought the probabilities for the continuance of low prices for grain, and especially wheat, were favorable. Prices for everything rule very near the cost of production and the ruling price will conform to the cost of production at the cheapest rate. To illustrate: if the farmers of the Northwest or of India can raise wheat for 40 cents, than to run in debt for clothes. Mr. wheat raised at a cost of 80c must be sold as cheaply as the cheapest grown crop. A certain amount of wheat can be grown incidentally on the farm with other crops and the cost will be less than when grown as a specialty. Wool must be grown incidentally with mutton. Cornfed beef, and corn fed pork and mutton are articles the whole world cannot com pete with us in producing. Horses are profitable animals to raise, and the north part of our State furnishes a good market for them. The farmer must grow a variety of crops and such as do not compete with the same productions grown in cheaper lands and by cheaper labor.

A..C. Glidden thought it needed a wise discrimination at present to judge and determine the best course to pursue. Low prices received will compel the farmer to pay less for what he has to purchase. Those who paid \$18 to \$20 per month the past season, have found that those prices were too high and must come down to correspond to a lower scale of prices all around. The crops grown must be those which promise adequate compensation for the labor employed, and he who exer cises the best judgment, formed from in formation and study, will take rank in his success, in the measure of his study of the subject.

Mrs. D. Woodman would live within our means, avoid debt and dock off expenses as the future looked dark. It is expensive to hire help at large prices and board them, and the farmer often does not do as much as he might if he were alone We must live respectably; we cannot af ford to go backward because the times are hard.

J. J. Woodman-It is a great problem

to know just what to do to make the farm pay. For eight years previous to the year 1882 there never was a time when all interests prospered as well; the farmer might not have received his full share of this prosperity; but the country grew rich very fast until tariff discussions began, with evident danger of a reduction Business men became distrustful and caualways throws labor out of employment and with less resources non-producers purchase less. People do not buy when the pinch comes. The old plow, wagon or harness are used another year. The overcoat, although a little rusty, must do service for one more season. Pros perity must be brought about by a general return of confidence. The farmers of Michigan, as shown by the statistics, are more prosperous than those of many of the States. The value per acre of our productions was, in 1879, \$12 10; Ohio, \$11 10; Indiana \$10 00; Illinois, \$9 85; Wisconsin, \$9 50; Minnesota, \$9 75 and Iowa, \$5 85. But we have not reached the limit yet. We must cultivate less and produce more to the acre. Don't run the 1882.

lation and Aim in Breeding," which will soil with cheap crops and reduce it, but wait the good time coming.

E. P. Mills thought we could not afford to sell the present wheat crop for less than it cost. If we did other things should come down to correspond.

S. C. McEntee found that it took 1 bushels of corn to set a horse shoe, and thought that prices were not very well equalized.

D. Woodman thought that the reason of good times previous to 1882 was because the country was drained of farm crops, now there is an over production. When this surplus is worked off then prices will advance.

E. B. Welsh believed in pursuing a steady course; he has seen sheep sold for fifty cents and slaughtered for their pelts and tallow. He had often noticed that when every one was going out of a business, it was a very good time to go in. During the eight years of prosperity spoken of, live hogs sold for \$2 75 per cwt., and many other products sold at Elm Grove. prices which would now be considered low. We greet each other by saving "these are close times," and we help the

matter along by creating distrust. R. Morrison said that while the prices of our products have been declining we have been struggling to adapt ourselves to circumstances, with some degree of success. We must not abandon wheat. growing entirely. We can grow a certain number of bushels of wheat and pounds of wool cheaper than if we make a special business of it. We can use help to better advantage when we adopt a mixed style of farming, and the farm will improve faster under it. We shall make up the loss by this diversity, and the increase of fertility.

H. Randolph thought the class of farm ers represented had as little to complain of as any class of people. He would not store wheat even at present prices, but would wear the old overcoat another year keep out of debt, and hire cheaper labor.

T. R. Harrison said these seasons of

collapse and expansion we must expect in the nature of things. It is one of the natural laws of business that it should have ups and downs. We have to exercise more brain power, and that is good for us. When it is difficult to dig out a living, then we raise better men, with larger intellects. We must exercise muscle as well as mind. Three things are necessary -economy, economy, economy. He would not wear natched clothes, except on the farm, but it is nobler to wear a patch Harrison does not believe the lesson of hard times is lost; we shall emerge the better and stronger for our economy. He would have every farmer present know precisely what it costs to grow a bushel of grain; and we should strive to grow it

as cheaply as they can grow it anywhere. Some further discussion was indulged in, in relation to the obligation farmers were under to so cultivate the farm that no deterioration should be possible. It was a moral responsibility which no one could violate and be guiltless.

Mrs. E. B. Welch read a very appropri ate selection from the FARMER House hold, any issue of which will furnish something befitting such an occasion.

A. C. G. TOBACCO GROWING IN WISCON-

SIN.

APPLETON, Wis., Dec. 6, 1884. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

There is probably not a State in the Union that is coming to the front so rapidly as a tobacco growing country, as the State of Wisconsin. Farmers are fast coming to the conclusion that there is more money to be made in one year from a small farm, from the results of tobacco raising, than they can obtain in twice the length of time, from the same amount of land, by the old routine of wheat, oats, and corn.

It is true that tobacco is more severe upon the growing power of the land than almost any other crop you can raise; also that it requires a great deal more labor, and hard labor at that. But at the same time you get larger returns for your time and land, and what is better, quicker Tobacco buyers are on hand to purchase

the crop, even before it is ready to pick. Tobacco men now claim that some of

the best tobacco that is raised in the Union, grows in Southern Wisconsin, around Janesville and Wilton; and in the season you can find buyers from most of the principal cities, anxious to obtain part of the crop.

This year has been a great success, the returns reaching the highest expectations of the most sanguine farmer. Some, not satisfied with one crop, even tried to raise a second, and would have succeeded in that venture if the frost had held off for

one week only.
As hard times always bring on a de mand for tobacco, the farmers of Wisconson thinks they have found something that will always have a ready marke when they would starve raising bread

Entries for the Smithfield Club Show in England this year number 261 cattle 207 sheep, and 67 pigs, making a total of 535 against 484 entries in 1883 and 527 in

HEREFORD NOTES.

LAST week Mr. Thos. Foster shipped from his Elm Grove Stock Farm, three handsome Hereford calves, viz., Surmise, Sweetlad 4th, and Phyllis, to Mr. E. G. Carrier of Sanford, Orange Co., Florida, (formerly ot Bay City), for the consideration of \$1,250. Mr. Carrier also purchased a beautiful grade bull calf, equal in appearance to a pure bred, and a pair of Berkshires, all from Elm Grove. Before making this selection Mr. Carrier visited all of the Michigan Hereford herds, and several of those of other States, and after such an extended search we are pleased to have him make a selection from a Michigan herd. It should afford Mr. Foster much gratification to know that purchasers concede to him a position of prominence among the Hereford breeders of Michigan, and that the public appreciate his enterprise and praiseworthy determination to secure only the choicest blood and highest merit for

HEREFORD men are willing to abide by the results of the decisions of the late American Fat Stock Show, priding themselves upon the achievements of their young cattle; and are satisfied to patiently await the show of 1885, when this year's two-year-old bullocks shall have matured into their very finest forms as three-yearolds. They assert, with a great deal of confidence, that the grand sweepstakes of next year shall not fall short of the 'white faces."

WE would advocate that at the next meeting of the Michigan Agricultural Society Hereford prizes be made equal to Shorthorn and other classes. We have the assurance of our Hereford friends that with such a recognition a full force of the herds of this State shall attend the next State Fair. We suggest to the Society the advisability of placing the Herefords in their premium list on equal terms with Shorthorns, pointing to their popularity and their commercial value; and more especially that as a beef breed, or a grazing breed they have no superiors and few equals.

THE male surplus of "Grassmoor" Hereford herd, property of Hon. W. W. Crapo, of Flint, Mich., has been transferred to Elm Grove at highly remunerative figures. Elm Grove can now boast .: nearly or quite 100 Hereford bulls, whica will not fail to prove of great benefit when transported to the grazing districts of the West, as is the intention of Foster & Sotham to do with them.

THE Grassmoor Herefords are in very good condition, all recently housed for winter. We contemplate a further de scription of this old established herd-the oldest in Michigan-in future "Hereford MICHIGAN. Notes."

"Field's Favorite," Feed Mill and Power Combined.

The cut on this page represents the Mound City Feed Mill with a power attachment, so it is a feed mill and at the same a power. Corn can be shelled and ground at the same time; or if power only is needed the grinders of the mill can be thrown apart and the power used to cut straw, saw wood, or run any other light machinery.

This mill can have iron or cast steel grinders, will grind shelled corn and small grain as rapidly as any mill using same power; in fact it is the most rapid grinder ever made. It will also grind corn and cob and is the only mill having a power of this kind that will grind corn and cob. It will grind the coarsest feed and make family meal. It will grind rve in one operation, saving time in regrinding as others do. The Big Giant and Mound City Mills

now this power mill is still in advance of all competition, and furnishes the most complete mill in the market. For price and further description ad-

have been in advance of the times, and

dress the manufacturers, J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, Mo. .

Oakland County Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Oakand County Sheep-Breeders and Wool-Growers' Association, for the election of officers and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Central House, Milford, on Saturday, December 20th, at one o'clock, P. M. J. L ANDREWS, President.

On the Illinois Industrial University farm a bunch of 20 two year-old steers, fed whole corn on the pastures, made an average gain of a trifle over eighty pounds each in September, and of ninetyone pounds each in October. They ate about ten bushels of corn each in September, and fifteen bushels each in October. The hogs "following" are estimated to have made from seventy to seventy-five pounds of pork for each steer during the two months. The estimated value of the cattle per pound is one-half cent more at close than at commencement of

Che Horse.

Profit in Breeding Horses.

A writer in the Orange County, N. Y. Farmer, thus speaks of the rearing of

horses in that State: "The high prices that horses have brought within the past year or two has given a great impetus to the rearing of blooded stock in Orange county, which, from the extravagant prices charged for the services of our fashionable stallions, had almost depleted this region of its Hambletonians, Stars, Clays, Volunteers, Sweepstakes, Tariffs, Iron Dukes, Breeze Mediums, Chester Chiefs and other like gets, although more highly prized by their owners than ever. Of the dozen or more promising young horses that made their debut in public in the Goshen Trotting Park, overone year ago, all but two or three have been sold at prices varying from \$2,000 to \$8,000 each, and the remainder held for higher figures. The young Fullerton stallion could not be purchased probably for twice the latter sum, nor the Andrew Clay, Onward, Walnut, Stephen G. and others of like get. Such horses as these seldom appear in an "agricultural horse trot" and when they do, it is only for the verdant jockey to take their dust. Like Dexter, Goldsmith Maid, Rarus, St. Julien, and other favorites whose renown has extended to every land, they are always parted by their owners with reluctance. Taey never return again to the sod of their native heath, and our only satisfaction is in contemplating their fame won on other fields, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Some of our horse. men almost worship their favorites and with an antense devotion equal to that of King Richard when he exclaimed 'a whole kingdom for a horse.'

"Every farmer should raise his own horses, provided he has the requisite taste and qualities of a genuine horseman. Every stable ought to be provided with one or two young colts growing into future usefulness, or to replace the old team when worn out in the service of the farm.

When a neighborhood of enterprising farmers gets a reputation for raising good horses, it will not be necessary to look for customers. The most valuable horse will always be a roadster, and next a good work or carriage horse. The proud and lofty gait always denotes high breeding and will always bring more for any use. In fact there are hundreds of farm horses worth for actual service as much as the best fancy horse ever foaled, but will not always bring as much as a horse of fine style and action, and the latter should always be the qualities aimed at by the breeder."

Horse Gossin.

THE American breeders of English Shire horses are said to be preparing to organize an association and publish a stud book for the

DR. W. A. GIBSON, Jackson, Mich., has sold

to E. L. Fitch, same place, his three year old

mare Miss Falikee, sired by Fremont; dam by Marshall Chief. Price, \$300. THE large stables of the Hall's Springs Horse Railway, situated just outside the city of

Baltimore, were burned Friday morning last, and 45 horses roasted to death and a number of ears destroyed. AT the late meeting of the American Clydes dale Association, Col. R. Holloway, Gen. R.

Rowett and Col. C. F. Mills were appointed a committee to consider the advisability of changing the plan and arrangement of the recommends the employment of increased heretofore adopted having been adversely criticised by some of the members of the Asso-As horses are now on dry feed, it would be

well to give them an occasional feed of oil meal. It is an excellent thing for keeping them in good condition and their coats bright and glossy. We know of one farmer in this county who gives his team a feed every day, and he says he has never had his horses do so well as since he began feeding them in this FRED. ARCHER, the celebrated English

jockey, arrived in New York on Wednesday of last week. He wants to see how the " blawsted Americans" are getting on. He is the jockey who won three races for Mr. Lorillard, and he got \$5,000 from him when he won the Derby-He is said to be worth \$300,000, and his income is put at \$28,000 yearly. He began riding in 1870, and has been very successful.

Most persons feed their horses oats by measure, instead of weight, forgetting there is quite a difference in the weight of oats when different lots are measured. Some lots of oats are very heavy and some quite light. Horses that are fed twelve quarts per day of heavy oats will fall off when changed to twelve quarts of light oats-there being from five to ten per cent less of nutritious matter in them.

Ox the 17th inst. will occur the auction sale of imported Percherons at Chicago. There will be twenty head offered and perhaps eight additional ones. Every animal will be started by his owners at actual value in France, with reasonable allowance to cover the cost of importation, and then the animal goes. As nearly dl. or a very large amount of the noted horse that have made a reputation in America since 1677, were of Mr. Dupont's raising, the com ing sale should bring buyers from all quarter of the country.

THE full list of the officers for the American Clydesdale Association chosen at the late meeting, held at Chicago, is as follows: For President, Ezra Stetson, Neponset, Ill.; Vice-President, W. A. Banks, La Porte, Ind.; Secretary, C. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer. A. Z. Blodgett, Waukegan, Ill. Executive Committee-Wm. Moffatt, Paw Paw, Ill.; J. Dryden, Brookline, Can.; A. Galbraith, Janes ville, Wis. Board of Directors-W. G. Powell, Springboro, Pa.; S. P. Clark, Dover, Ill.; A. Post, Iowa; J. I. Davidson, Balsam, Can.; W. Niles, La Porte, Ind.; E. E. Powell, Syracuse N. Y.; S. A. Foulke, Urbana, O.; J. Y. Smith North Bend, Neb.; E. B. Green, Olivet, Mich. T. M. Spofford, Pulaski, Tenn.; David McClay, Emerald Grove, Wis.

DEXTER CURTIS, of Madison, Wis., superin tendent of the horse department at the New Orleans Exposition, recently stated to a Chicago reporter that the horse exhibit would chiefly of draft horses and very few fancy horses or fast stock. Applications for exhibits cannot be made later than December wormwood reduced to powder. In potatoes is nearly as uncertain as is the chance

25. The horse show will continue from Dec. 25 to Jan. 15, inclusive. The following stall room has been obtained: Mr. Dunham, 40 horses; Mr. Virgin, 12; Mr. Perry, 16; Mr. Holloway, 40; Mr. Galbraith, 12; Mr. Beath, of Ottawa, Canada, 12: Mr. Huntingdon, of Syracuse, N. Y., 13; Mr. Adams, of Lexington, Ky., 12; Mr. Hughes 12. Kitson's stable of fast horses will also be represented. Mr. Curtis thought there would be very little fast racing.

In a recent "essay" on the horse, by Henry Corbett, of England, he says of the thorough bred and the value of pure bred sires in breed-"The great improver, then, of his species is the thoroughbred horse. And, as a maxim, if you expect the produce of the half, or even three-parts bred mare to be worth rearing, you must put him to a sire as pure as Relipse himself. There may be occasional exceptions, but these are not to be trusted, nor taken as precedents. Certainly when we see a fine, powerful, three-parts bred horse with plenty of substance and style about him, a good head, fine shoulders, clear hocks, and so forth, we feel willing enough to have more like him. But, in this case, we have a forcible illustration of the fallacy of the proverb, for like does not get like.' Put the clever threeparts bred stallion to the equally clever threeparts bred mare, and can we do so with the assurance that they will produce anything- as

PEDIGREES FOR PERCHERONS .- At the meet ing of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, held at Chicago, November 15, 1883, comprising in its membership about four hundred importers and owners of horses in this country, the following resolution was

good as themselves? Most decided!y not."

Resolved. That no horse imported from France, after the close of the present year, shall be permitted to be recorded in the Perchant eron Stud Book, unless the same shall have been previously recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, but this resolution shall not e considered as invalidating the record of orses imported prior to the 1st of January,

If all importers of French horses would adopt the principle conveyed in this resolution none but recorded pedigreed horses would hereafter be offered to purchasers in America. In this enlightened age, when the value of all pure bred animals lies largely in their pedigrees, the necessity of the above resolution will be recognized, and its value appreciated by all reliable breeders. All men who oppose public records are the natural enemies progress, as it is through this means that the mprovement of all stock has been accomplished.



OUR FRENCH LETTER.

Preservation of Green Fodder in the Open Air-The Economic Feeding of Cattle-Getting Rid of Couch Grass-Beet Su gar-The Phylloxera, Etc., Etc.

Paris, November 22, 1884. M. Rouviere is the founder and propagator of green fodder in stacks in the open air, as M. Goffart is the apostle of ensilage. The plan of M. Rouviere has the important merit to cost nothing, and therefore there can be no excuse for not giving it a trial. And those who intend adopting ensilage would be wrong to lay out money in constructing trenches before having tested the Rouviere system. The chief difficulty in the case of the latter is the difficulty of keeping the stack from inclining, if the work people are at all inattentive. M. Rouviere builds his stacks rectangular pattern, with three stakes driven into the ground on each side to guide the laborers, and which are ultimately pulled up. The stack is built to eleven or twelve feet, and the maize tipped from the wagons, on each of the four sides in rotation, to prevent the stack from taking a lean. M. Rouviere now reight; instead of 16 cwts. per square yard he adopts double that pressure, and in regular installments of six cwts. daily. Thus he can correct any oblique tendency of the mass. His beet leaves were preserved in this manner equally as sound as his unchopped maize.

The economic feeding of stock and milk the main sheets of profitable farming. Special farinaceous preparations are sold for rearing calves, and so securing economy of the more valuable milk. Dried bullock's blood is now announced, not only for barn-door fowls and game birds. but for lambs when two months old. calves when four months old, and foals between two and three months; the commencing doses being respectively onethird of an ounce, three ounces and one ounce daily. The price is about 22 francs per cwt. Blood is life. In the cider districts, the residue of the apple presses is made into a feed with oil-cake, the ingredients being separated by a slight layer of salt, which keeps the apple residue from turning sour. The mixture sells for one franc per cwt. In Normandy milch cows receive excellent drinks, composed of the residue and bran mixed with warm water. In the east of France the residue is mixed with distillery grains, and given to horses and pigs.

A farmer writes that his fields were in vaded by couca grass, and he got rid of the terrible enemy in the following manner: Plow in autumn at a uniform depth in spring harrow and plow again; repeat ing the process. The simple exposure kills the weeds. But the plowings must only take place in dry weather, and never harrow until proceeding to plow. A root crop, say potatoes, will enable what may remain of the pest to be removed. Keep a wide and clean open furrow between the headlands and that nursery ground for the switch—the ditch.

Severe winters in France being habitual do not allow of root crops remaining on foot. The roots are generally stored in silos or pits. In case the latter exhibit indications of falling in be sure decomposition exists, in this case open the trench, remove the sound roots to a shed, and make the new pit more secure. Where stored in cellars, so long as the frost is not severe, let the air circulate freely. Some farmers leave the smaller roots during the winter ln the soil in order to utilize their sprouts for ewes in the spring. During winter German farmers give their horses, which are not the less fatigued despite the fewer hours of work, every week small portions of salt, mixed with oak-bark, some juniper seeds, and thinks the production of a first class crop of

Saxony an excellent practice prevails, that of taking the chill off water supplied to stock; frozen water ean often be dangerous for cows in calf. For milch cows that have to put up with a dry diet, meal drinks are ever supplied in a tepid condition; in the best dairy districts in Holland, Delft and Kampen, and even the once celebrated Friesland, hay and linseed cake drinks constitute the chief winter feeding.

The beet sugar factories are at full work but complaints are general that the yield of roots has been inferior this season. Some fabricants are endeavoring to sell their sugar in the crystallized granular form, such as America presents her cane ugar in the market. If the public accept the new fashion the fabricants will econmise something in expenses.

Touching the phylloxera, the insect continues to advance, only the more slowly as it marches to colder zones. The precautions to check its progress are severe, but it gains ground all the same. The vintage is terminated; the yield, save some local deceptions, hae not been bad. Commerce is still slow to purchase new wines, however some transactions for samples under ten degrees of alcoholic strength have been sold at 15 to 22 francs per 22 gallon; above 10 degrees at 25 to 38 francs.

The Parliament has cut down the Budget of Agriculture this session without mercy. The total estimates amounted to 254 million francs, it has been reduced by 24 millions. But then the finances of France are not at all in a satisfactory condition. The agitation is spreading for protec-

tion to agriculture; the government having protected all the other industries, the farmers see no good reason why their interests should not be shielded against foreign competition also. Live stock have been subjected to a higher customs' tariff, and also fresh and salt meats. Now the fight is over taxing cereals 31 francs per cwt., and flour 41 francs. All this legislation does not reduce the cost of living, nor does it produce work. The mean price of wheat in France is about 11 francs per cwt. At Havre India wheat is 10 francs, American 101, Australian 11 Butter varies from 16 to 62 sous per lb.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock, as Re orted to the American Berkshire Record.

Prospect Lad VI. 12421, Springer Brothers, pringfield, Ill., to Wm. Ward, West Points Tom Hendricks 4321, J. H. Jones, Muncie, Ind., to W. W. Orr, Muncie, Ind., Master of Lorne 10813, George Campbell, Green's Landing, Penn., to J. W. Huggins, Big Pond, Penn. Colonel Gentry 10961, John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Ill., to John M. McMichael, Buena Vista, Col.

Vista, Col.

Norway Beauty 12114, Cass & Burns, Buffalo
Hart, Ill., to George B. Hudson, Lincoln, Ill.

Walnut Grove Beauty 12116, Cass, & Burns
to B. F. McCord, Lincoln, Ill.

Duke of Winefeld 1983, N. H. Contry, Sod. to B. F. McCord, Lincoln, Ill.

Duke of Winefield 12531, N. H. Gentry, Sed-alia, Mo., to Bahntye, Kates & Co., Winfield

Ks.
Dolly Smithereen X 12535, H. F. Hudson,
Rootstown, Ohio, to C. M. Ralston & Brother,
Wellsburg, W. Va.
Lady Regent 12563, and Maplewood Boy 12537,
H. F. Hudson, to E. P. Lough, Cameron, W.

Va.
Gipsy Boy 12557, Isaac Everson, Brighton,
Ohio, to S. D. Pollock, Delaware, O.
Sweet Sixteen II. 12558, Clifford & White,
Wellington, Ohio, to C. H. Yost, Wellington,

PHIL. M. SPRINGER, Secretary, Springfield, III.

Agricultural Items.

THE Southern Live Stock Journal says the Holstein is becoming a great favorite in the South, many fine animals being brought in lately whose fine qualities have been promptly rels is that the fowls are apt to be much recognized.

tru Gentleman savs: "It never be forgotten that large and fine specimens cannot be grown on stunted twigs, made so by overcrowding the crop. Large things cannot well come from puny foundations. Hence the importance of good culture and

A CORRESPONDENT of the Elmira Farmer industries are more and more becoming Club says the most approved way to plant peach orchards is in corn fields, each tree occupying the place of a hill of corn, when ore care is given to it than to the corn. Corn is frequently planted the second year. The trees are kept clear of weeds and hoed.

> THE agricultural editor of the N. Y. Time says he has found the best way to keep see potatoes is to select them now and to bur hem in the soil without any other covering o protection deeply enough to secure them from frost. In the spring, or as late as July, they come out fresh, succulent, without an eye started, and in the best condition for plantin as well as for eating.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Germantown Telegraph recommends that farmers plant no more fruit trees than they can properly take care of. That is, instead of planting ten or welve acres to fruit, and doing the work in a careless, slovenly manner, perhaps for want of time to do it properly, he advises setting no more than a dozen trees, which shall be well set and tended, and says the result from the gum arabic and then packed in salt. The tew trees thus grown will be better and of result however seemed the same as where greater worth than from the larger area left uncared for

A FARMER who had a large quantity of weet apples, for which he could get no price in this year of plenty, experimented by feeding them to his cows. He writes: "I have been feeding them two months or more, and find that the cattle gain faster than when fed on corn. Milch cows are doing finely, making nearly double the quantity of butter they did pefore." A bushel and a half a day is about all a cow will eat on an average. This farmer thinks he can make about as much out of his sweet apples by feeding them, as from his etter sour apples which go to market.

WHERE the soil is filled with quack grass oots, fall plowing is sometimes resorted to in order to check their growth. The plowing for this purpose needs to be rather deeper than usual, deep enough to turn up the horizontal roots of the quack, which lie just below the point of the plow as it is commonly run. As he roots are turned up to the surface they are rozen, and may, in the spring, be raked into windrows for burning. Any one who knows how readily the smallest piece of quack root vill grow if left in the soil, can understand that fall plowing does not kill quack. It only keeps it in check two or three years, when the fall plowing process must be repeated.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentle

for drawing the chief prize in the Havana lottery. He tells us that the biggest crop of potatoes he ever saw dug, came from very been first buttered or oiled, and then packsmall whole potatoes dropped three inches apart along the furrow. They were white Peachblows, and yielded at the rate of 600 bushels to the acre; but he never could gues what caused that special boom in potatoes By experiment he has found that whole pota toes-the largest-yielded, of tubers large and small, fully double the weight produced by potatoes cut to one eye, or small potatoe

Nothing is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, in short for any an all derangements of the respiratory organs which tend towards consumption. In all or dinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for asthma and consumption, even in advanced stages.

Che Poultry Pard.

Preparing Poultry for Market.

A New York commission firm give the following directions for preparing poul try for market, which are worthy atten tion by those who have poultry to ship:

"Food in the crop injures the appear ance, is liable to sour, and purchasers object to paying for this useless weight -therefore keep from food twenty-four hours before killing. Opening the veins of the neck or bleeding in the mouth is the best mode of killing. If the head be taken off at first, the skin will recede from the neck bone, presenting a repulsive feature. Most of the poultry sold here has the head left on, and this is best when the process of killing has not injured the appearance of the head. When it is preferred to remove the head, it should be taken off at the throat, the skin peeled back a little, and a portion of the neck bone removed, the skin then drawn over the end and tied and trimmed neatly. The intestines or the crop should not be 'drawn.' For scalding poultry, the water should be as near to the boiling point as possible, without actually boiling; the bird being held by the legs, should be immersed and lifted up and down in the water three times-this makes picking easy. The feathers should then be at once removed, pin feathers and all, very cleanly, and without breaking the skin. It should next be 'plumped,' by being dipped about two seconds into water, nearly or quite boiling hot, and then at once into cold water about the same length of time. Most of the dressed poultry sold here is wet-pick ed and such is generally preferred. Great care should be taken to avoid cutting or bruising the flesh or breaking the bones. It should be entirely cold, but not frozen, before being packed. This is a matter of importance; for, if packed with the animal heat in it, it will be almost sure to spoil. If it reaches market sound without freezing, it will sell all the better. In packing, when practicable, use handthreshed dry straw; be sure that it is clean, free from dust of any kind, and entirely dry. Place a layer of straw on the bottom, then alternate lavers of poul try and straw, taking care to stow snugly, backs upward, legs under the body, filling vacancies with straw, and filling the package so that the cover will draw down very snugly upon the contents, to prevent shifting or shucking on the way. Boxes are the best packages, and should contain from, say, 100 to 200 pounds. Larger boxes are inconvenient, and more apt to get injured. The objection to barbent and twisted out of shape; they answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys and geese. Straw should be between the poultry and sides of package to keep from freezing, though in very cold weather this can not be avoided. In packing large lots, it is best to put the different kinds in separate packages and nark the kind on the cover. Geese sell the best at Christmas. Poultry should al-

ways be packed so as to run even in quality through the package."

Preservation of Eggs.

At the recent Dairy Show in England, 31 lots of preserved eggs were entered in competition for the prize for the best methods of preserving for eggs for winter use. The eggs were all kept the same length of time, three months, and through the hottest season of the year. No method was found which kept them in a suitable condition for table use, but by several processes they were kept in good order for culinary uses. Three lots were preserved in lime water, and were very good indeed. There had been little evaporation, and the white was less watery than those preserved by fats or oils. Other lots had been packed in salt, one in sand and salt, another in a mixture of slacked lime and salt, and yet another had been coated with salt alone had been used. One well preserved lot had been kept by the use of gum arabic alone. They had been twice dipped in a satu rated solution of gum, thoroughly dried, then wrapped in paper and packed in bran. However excellent this might prove the present price of gum arabic would prevent its being used to any extent. Three lots of eggs had been coated with melted wax or paraffine, but were decided failures. When the wax was removed, the shells were found to be more or less discolored, and on opening, the insides were mildewed, and the contents spoiled This is all the more surprising, as the lot which won second prize at Birmingham last December was preserved in the same way, and by the same exhibitor as one of these. The system then answered very well indeed, but this time has been a failure. One other lot of eggs had been wrapped in oiled paper, and then dipped

another "painted with salad oil and

packed in sand," and a fourth also painted

in boiling resin, but they were unfit for usē. Four more had been coated with fat or oil, and one of these obtained a second prize. This lot had been painted over with melted beef and mutton dripping, and then wiped with a cloth. Another had been rubbed well with butter; ye

with salad oil, but wrapped in paper and packed in flour. Other three lots had ed in salt. All these seven collections had been preserved satisfactorily for cooking purposes, but as no evaporation had taken place the white was characterized by by more tenuity than in those where the pores had not been actually closed. One of those preserved by oil and salt was awarded a second prize.

THE Chicago Poultry Keeper tells how to make roup pills, quite as good or better than those which are sold at half a dollar per box: "Take one teaspoonful each of tincture of iron, red pepper, ginger, saffron, chlorate of potash, salt and powdered rhubarb; mix them intimately. After thoroughly mixing add three tablespoonfuls of hyposulphite of soda, and mix together well. Incorporate this with one ounce of asafætida, working it together until the whole is completely mingled, occasionally softening it, whenever necessary, with castor oil. This can be made into pills, or when dry, into a

Rheumatism

Usually settles in the back or limbs, and often so completely overpowers its victims that all business or labor has to be abandoned. Our readers should remember that Hood's Sarsapa' rilla is not recommended as a positive specific for rheumatism; its proprietors doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But many people who were most severely afflicted, state that they have been positively cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The disease is often the result of impure blood,-hence the power of this great medicine over it. Its success in many severe cases justifies us in recommending its use to all sufferers from rheumatism. 100 Doses One

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL convince you of the wonderful curations Hoop's SARSAPARILLA, if the remarkable cures that have been effected by its use fail to impress upon your mind this repeatedly proven fact? Thousands are using it, and all declare that it is a medicine possess-even more than it is a medicine all and even more than it. My friend, if you are sick or in that condition that you cannot call yourself either sick or well, go and get a bottle of Hood's SARSAPARILLA, and realize yourself how this medicine convince all the machinery of your body into working

From the Registrar of Deeds for Middlesex County, Northern District.

MESSRS. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen-Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen—It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparallla. My health has been such that for some years past I have been obliged to take a tonic of some kind in the spring, and have never found anything that hit my wants as your Sarsaparilla. It tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over. Respectfully yours,

J. P. THOMPSON.

One of our prominent business men said to us the other day: "In the spring my wife got all run down and could not eat anything passing your store I saw a pile of Hood's SARSAPARILLA in the window, and I got a bottle. After she had been taking it a week she had a rousing appetite, and it did her everything. She took three bottles, and it was the best three dollars I ever invested."

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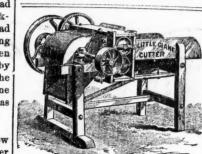
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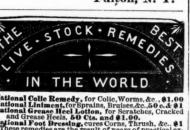


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THE STATE HORTICULTURAL

innual Meeting at Ann Arbor the Past Week-Summary of the Reports, Discussions and Papers.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society opened in the court room at Ann Arbor on Monday evening, Dec. 1st, President T. T. Lyon in the chair. An excellent choir favored those present with some good nusic, after which Prof. Henry S Frieze, of the University, on behalf of the citigens, made an address of welcome to the members of the Society. He referred to the progress that had been made in horticultural affairs in the State, and especially in fruit-growing. He said that Washtenaw County had attained promi nence among the eastern counties for progress in horticulture, and he was glad to welcome to the central city of that county the State Horticultural Society. The delegates and members were heartily welcome to the homes and hospitality of the citizens.

President Lyon responded to the address. He said one thing the Society was considering was how to attract the young people to its councils and get them nterested in horticulture, and persuade them that the odor of the rose is at least preferable to that of tobacco. If the Society was able to accomplish this it will have achieved greater results than it had yet accomplished. He then presented some suggestions as to the future policy of the Society. He said some method of increasing the number and influence of the auxiliary societies was necessary. The Society should also be represented at New Orleans. Preparations for the biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society at Grand Rapids in February, under the auspices of the State Society, were now in progress, and being rapidly completed. At this meeting a full exhibition of Michigan fruit should be made by the local societies. Fruit exhibits from other States should also be admitted.

After more music by the choir, President Lyon announced the following committees:

Committee to prepare for meeting of American Pomological Society at Grand Rapids-Byron G. Stout, Pontiac; Henry G. Reynolds, Old Mission; A. J. Webber, lonia; W. K. Gibson, Jackson; Wm. L. Webber, East Saginaw; J. G. Ramsdell, Flowers, Plants and Ornamentation-

Wm. Saunders, Ontario; W. W. Tracy, Detroit; Mrs. J. J. Atherly. South Haven; W. C. Barry, New York; E. Buell, Kala mazoo; D. W. Beadle, Ontario. Resolutions—A. C. Glidden, Paw Paw; C. M. Weed, Chicago; H. W. Davis,

Prof. J. B. Steere, of the University, then read a very interesting paper on "The Origin of Horticulture." He began by saying that any one who had studied man as an animal would be forced to admit his close alliance with the fruiteating mammals, such as apes and monkeys. In the teeth the likeness is very striking, as in both species they are

adapted to fruit-eating. Fruits are the only foods fit in their natural state for the human teeth and stomach. If man ever existed on the earth without fire, he would have been forced to live on the fleshy fruits alone, migrating from place to place according to the season and climate. Man's ability, however, has forced his in telligence to provide some method of growing enough fruit artificially to sup.

ply not individuals, but society. Fire has been a very important factor in man's advancement, as it has enabled him to reduced other edible products of nature to a state similar to that of ripe fruit. By this means he is able to turn his attention to other pursuits than those of food-gathering.

But starch-plants are not as common as fruits whose color and flavor commend them to the taste for eating purposes. Thus fruits which were all ready to be eaten were ignored by the earliest horticulturists, who turned their attention to cultivating the starch plants. The same instinct impels both savage and civilized men to domesticate wild animals.

This cultivation of starch plants has gone on until there is scarcely a botanical family which has not been put under con tribution for this purpose. By the selection of the fittest, man has been doing his best to prove the truth of the theory of evolution. Many cultivated species have been so changed that their prototypes are no longer recognizable, 80 that a series of experiments in retrograde development would be of the

Seeds, stems and roots are most used for food, and of these, seeds are the most mportant as affording a natural storage place for nutriment. No nation has be come civilized without some great cereal

Roots are next in importance and stems

Primitive agriculturists, the world over, seem almost from the first to have made fermented drinks from their starch sup plies. With this early culture of starchplants for food is sometimes connected their cultivation for clothing, but the intoxicant was always of more importance than the clothing.

Agriculture among the savage tribes everywhere was very small and strangely like in its methods. But its primitive methods gradually cleared off the forests and made them open plains. The next advance was in the improvement of implements, the use of manures and irrigacities followed as a natural sequence, and

the blackberry, and in crossing European species with closely allied native species, thus securing an improved product.

Civilized man, like the savage, uses his fruit and starch products to manufacture held accountable for this failure to comintoxicants.

Man may thus be divided into three classes: First, the lowest tribes, living They did no good to visitors. on the products of fishing and hunting and on wild fruits; second, the tribes that indulge in primitive agriculture; third, civilized men who depend on cultivated

The future of horticulture will be as brilliant as its past. Its pursuit will have a powerful influence on the morals of men. Horticulturists should, however, discountenance the use of fruits for the manufacture of intoxicants:

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the paper, it was discussed by a number hibitors at any time just why he had made of the delegates.

Mr. Wm. Saunders, of the Ontario Hor ticultural Society, made some remarks on got out of the way. the development of fruits from wild stocks, and described some fine new grapes that have been developed lately in Ontario. Secretary D. W. Beadle, of the Ontario

Assocation, devoted his remarks to the new series of Canadian grapes. He said the new varieties of grapes were as yet largely a matter of experiment.

The question box was then opened and a question as to the utility of the English sparrow was read. L. D. Watkins, of Manchester, led the discussion, Prof. E. Baur and Prof. J. B. Steere followed. The sparrow had very few friends and Prof. Steere recommended that he be delivered over to the tender mercies of the small boy for destruction, or, better still, be killed and eaten. After some further discussion the meeting adjourned until nine o'clock Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY MORNING'S SESSION. The meeting was called to order by President Lyon at 9.30 A. M., and after prayer by the Rev. M. Lockwood, of Ann Arbor, Secretary Garfield read a communication from President Angell inviting the Society to visit the University at such time as should be convenient. The invitation was accepted and the Society resolved to adjourn at 10 A. M., Wednesday for that purpose. The question box was then opened, and a question in regard to orchards discussed. One point of it, Whether an orchardist should turn nurservman," was discussed by President Lyon, who took the ground that as a rule he would advise against the practice.

Mr. Emmons Buell, of Kalamazoo, fol lowed on the methods of grafting. He advised top-grafting the Baldwin on Northern Spy to secure the best results.

J. Austin Scott, of Ann Arbor, thought oot grafting should never be attempted by the orchardist. He takes the ground that root-grafted stock is never as hardy as the natural tree.

J. J. Parshall, of Ann Arbor, said that the conditions in Washtenaw County were different from those elsewhere in Michigan, and that apples which succeed here fail elsewhere.

President Lyon preferred to graft his scions on stocks below ground.

W. C. Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., spoke from a nurseryman's point of view; the question of root or top-grafting was a nooted one.

Harper Green, of Eaton Rapids, and J. Austin Scott, of Ann Arbor thought alternating early and late bearing trees a bad

The peach curl was the next subject who could.

Prof. E. Baur, of Ann Arbor, thought a heavy rich soil prevented peach curl.

J. D. Baldwin, of Ann Arbor, thought had something to do with it, he thought W. C. Barry said a very cold storm from the east would curl leaves on many varieties. The point is to determine what varieties are least invulnerable to the curl; Early Crawford is a prominent example.

Secretary Garfield thought it was due to a fungus which developed more or less rapidly according to the weather.

President Lyon announced that Mrs Satterlee, of Lansing, had been added to the committee on flowers, plants and ornamentation.

Next followed a short discussion on the construction of cellars and fruit houses for the preservation of fruit. Mr. J. D. Baldwin explained the construction of his fruit house, 30x30 feet, which cost him about \$600. It had proved all right. Next came up the much discussed wheat and chess question.

Prof. J. B. Steere reported in behalf of a special committee appointed to examine a specimen of chess growing on wheat, submitted by William Saunders, of Ontario. It was a mere trick of nature, the committee were agreed, which had been caused by a stalk of chess growing next to the wheat. He also reported on the mixture of apple varieties by reason of the fertilization of the blossoms by foreign pollen—that this is the only explanation offered by botanists of "russet spots" on other varieties of apples.

Prof. Saunders made some supplement tary explanations; he thought bud variation was a better explanation of such oc currences than pollenization, inasmuch as not only blossoms but the branches on

which they grew showed differences. Dr. Marshall, of Lansing, gave his personal experience on the pollenization of apples.

"Judging Fruits at Fairs" was the next subject. Prof. Satterlee of Lansing opened. He recommended judging by a process of selection and a fixed scale of points.

President Lyon said that the State Horticultural Society has adopted the plan of specifying, in its premium lists, just the points that were aimed to bring out. Prof. Satterlee said he had noticed that those exhibitors who studied the premium list carefully were always the

most successful. W. C. Barry of Rochester, said h had noticed that at most fairs societies did not make premium lists carefully the eastern hemisphere, and only a few of enough. The Michigan Society had been very careful in this respect. He spoke

a score, and those who abide by the rules and the exhibits. are at a disadvantage. Judges should have plenty of backbone. He thought 2 PM. the Superintendent of the Hall should be ply with rules. He thought fruits not labeled might as well be left at home.

J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, said he thought the speaker had not attended the State Fair for some years, for in the past three or four not a single plate of fruit had been shown that had more than the proper number of specimens, and each plate had been properly labeled.

Secretary Garfield gave his experience as a judge at the late State Fair. He divided committees into two classes-fortifled and unfortified. The fortifled committee man was ready to explain to ex the awards, while the unfortified ones hurried through, signed the report, and

Mr. J. D. Baldwin said he had listened to a discussion in the Washtenaw County Society as to what sized fruits should be exhibited-fine, medium sized specimens or large overgrown ones.

Mr. J. A. Scott of Ann Arbor, said he had once attended a State Fair in Detroit some years ago, in which he saw twelve varieties of apples, and each one of them wrongly named. He thought this was all done away with now. Thought judges should not have too much to do, such as judging apples, pears, peaches, etc. Judges should also write out a full report and be prepared to give reasons for their judgment.

Mr. E. Buell said he thought the best way to exhibit fruits was upon white plates, placed upon white tables, with no overhanging shelves. He said no wormy apple should ever be exhibited. It was requiring too much to ask judges to give directly by depositing eggs on the skins their time, without compensation, and write out long reports. They frequently did not even get common courtesy from exhibitors. Never saw a hall better arranged than at the last State Fair. The Superintendent deserved credit for it. Not a single bad specimen of fruit had been seen by him.

Mr. Stearns explained the reason why there was not enough room for the ex hibitors at State Fair. It was largely in excess of any former display, and larger than expected.

Mr. A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw, said he thought our system of arranging fruits at State Fairs all that was necessary. The trouble was in giving judges too much to do. The work should be divided among more judges. It was too much to ask men to give their entire time to such work, when they wanted to see the Fair.

T. A. Sessions, of Oceana County, spoke of the lack of space which always worked against distant exhibitors, as it was all taken up by the time their exhibits ar rived.

Prof. W. W. Tracy of Detroit, then read a paper on "Making Horticultural Displays." He began by saying that probably the reason this subject was assigned to him was because he had never been an tion. exhibitor. While he had never exhibited. however he had been an observer. He spoke of an incident at a district fair in this State, where a committee had awarded three premiums on different plates of fruit. Some parties then changed the first premium plate to where the third premium one had stood and vice versa. They then called the judges back to explain taken up. C. A. Sessions, of Oceana Coun- why the first premium had been awarded ty couldn't explain it, and didn't know as they had placed it. The committee explained their reasons, and were apparently perfectly satisfied that the plate of fruit on which third had been awarded by them was fully entitled to first. The the disease was inexplicable; the weather point Mr. Tracy made in regard to this was that premiums were frequently awarded to fruit because of its surroundings and environment, and the better with a percentage of blades of grass, light in which it had been placed. He kad little sympathy with exhibitors who found fault with the awards, although he had no doubt that frequently injustice was done through such reasons. He spoke of the manner in which fruits and flowers should be shown so as to bring out the hest tints of those shown. He spoke of the difference that could be made in the appearance of fruits or flowers by the surroundings in which they were placed. He would speak first of the exhibition of might head off such pests as are being im fruits. He said that a round ball when shown with only a ray of light resting upon it was drawn towards the eye, just as a photographer arranged his light when taking a photograph. If the illumination was general fruit would be seen naturally, but if only a ray fell upon it the observer would be deceived in its appearance. He illustrated this by diagrams. He then spoke of the various kinds of halls and the way in which they were lighted. The usual way of arranging fruits in long ines around the walls was all wrong. He then suggested a remedy for the bad light usually common in such halls. In of the country were present, this was ed by parasitic fungi, the subject of para-England exhibits of fruits or flowers are made in large tents, or buildings with a glass 100f, so as to secure proper light. He would have a hall with a center projecting some five or six feet above the wings, and then the wings should be covered with cotton cloth. This would give good light all over the hall, falling equally upon all the exhibits. Instead of making a flat, long range of shelves there should be tables with projections at equal distances, with no shelving between them and the light. He showed by another diagram how this could be readily accomplished. By another diagram he showed how an exhibition hall could be arranged so as to completely exclude the dust, which was he terror of florists and did great damage to plants and flowers. He said this was one great reason why florists would not make large exhibitions. The arrangement proposed was double doors with a

short distance between them, and the

doors arranged so as to open in different

directions as rendered necessary by a

change in the direction of the wind. It

was a simple affair, which could be uti-

ized by any Society, as the expense

been in improving small fruits, such as a dozen, when exhibitors would bring in add much to the appearance of the hall would be fully as interesting and valuable An adjournment was then taken until turned out to be.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the meeting was called to order Secretary Garfield read letters from several prominent horticulturists regretting their inability to be present. The question box was then opened

and in answer to a question Mr. H. D. Cutting, of Clinton, a well known apiarist, said bees never injured fruit in any way. Secretary Beadle, of the Ontario Asso ciation, then gave a short talk on the fungus known as "apple scab." So far no efficacious remedy had been discov ered. Mr. Beadle also gave some advice as to the trimming of apple trees and the budding of roses.

In answer to another question, Mr. Blowers of Lawrence, said he always tried to have a dry cellar in which to keep apples, but he did not know as moisture would either harm or benefit fruit.

Secretary Beadle thought moisture helped some varieties of apples. Mr. L. B. Pierce, of Ohio, related his

experience, which corroborated Mr. Beadle's theory. In reply to another question, President Lyon said he would shower plum leaves with water in dry weather to pre-

vent them from falling; high manuring was also recommended. Heavy mulch and salt were recommended to prevent pears from cracking. Prof. Wm. Saunders, of Ontario, ther

spoke on the subject of "Habits of spoke on the subject of "Habits of on December 1, 2, and 3, but my age and Friendly Insects." He said it was just other infirmities will preclude me from as important to know our friends as foes in the insect world. He divided friendly insects into two classes, those that prey on all species of destructive insects directly, and those that do their work inof their victims. The habits of some species of both classes were then describ. ed. We quite frequently hear a good deal said in favor of birds, but while they did some good they also did a great deal of harm by devouring all kinds and some think we have not had as of insects, many of which are friendly to the fruit grower and gardener. He referred to some species of such insects. Among these were the Tiger beetles. They, however, devour friends as well as foes. Lady Birds feed on other insects, and also devour their eggs. In their different formation these Lady Birds differ so much that frequently their chrysalides are destroyed because mistaken for those of predacious insects. The other class is the most important, as they devour only insect foes. First is the large class of ichneumon flies, of the genus Hymenoptera. They deposit their eggs in the bodies of their victims by piercing them with their long ovipositors. The at the touch.' larva, when hatched, feed upon the fatty portions of the insect they inhabit, avoidng the vital organs. Others deposit their

eggs upon the caterpillar, and the larva eat their way to its inside. Among the foes of the horticulturist are the Hemiptera. These insects live upon vegetable juices, and are very harmful to vegeta

Prof. Cook took exceptions to the charge made against the birds by Prof. Saunders. He had killed a number of sects in their crops were always those of insect enemies, not friends.

Prof. Saunders said Prof. Cook had misunderstood him. He did not say birds were entirely the enemies of the fruitgrower, but that they frequently got credit they did not deserve.

Prof. Cook called upon Mr. C. M. Weed to give the results of his investiga-

tions of robins and cat-birds. Mr. Weed said he had found that the young ones, which were the ones he investigated, had been largely fed upon soft-bodied insects, such as caterpillars, which had evidently been introduced found no hard-shelled beetles in their stomachs, he had no doubt they were eaten by the older birds.

Mr. Alles, of Adrian, who is paying a good deal of attention to entomology, referred to the ichneumon flies. He also suggested that a national committee should be formed, who, by their investiga tions and through correspondents abroad, ported from older countries. He spoke of the celery worm, which had been brought into this country and was now doing about as much damage as the rad dish worm.

Mr. Glidden asked if any one present and seen a new insect enemy of the potato bug, which he described. Prof. Cook said he had reported it two or three years

Prof. Saunders said the potato bettle a convention of entomologists at Philadelphia, at which parties from different parts stated as a fact by those in attendance.

Prof. Tracy asked as to the proper found them very thick around his cabbages, and used pyrethrum powder upon larvæ of the butterfly, and he would like the pyrethrum and destroying both friend and foe.

It was generally agreed that it would have been better had the powder not been used.

Prof. Cook read a paper on "The Apple Maggot," and another on "Facts Concern ing Bark Lice." The bark lice were described, and the damage they were doing to shade and ornamental trees referred to. He recommended the application of an emulsion of kerosene oil and milk, or a soap mixture made of a quart of soft soap in a the boiling point and a pint of kerosene mixed in.

Mr. Robert L. Hewitt, an attache of the much to do with the collection of agricultural statistics, read a paper on "Horticultural Statistics in Michigan." Their would be but little more than when built value as yet, he said, was problematical in the usual manner. Mr. Tracy also as no systematic effort had yet been made

as the agricultural statistical reports had toes are cultivated.

Upon motion of Mr. Glidden, the paper was adopted as the sense of the Society, and its suggestions as to changes in the methods of gathering statistics were referred to the Executive Committee.

The question of grape rot, passed over at the morning session, was then taken up. Secretary Beadle was called to lead in the discussion. He said he could not say anything about it, as they did not have the disease in Ontario. He said he would say something about grape-growing in the Province of Canada, and gave a short description of grapes that could be grown in the various parts of that country. Prof. Baur said he had so far escaped the grape rot, which he ascribed to the

of sun-flowers in his vineyard. Mr. Baldwin said there must be change in the varieties of grapes grown in the vicinity of Ann Arbor. He had only raised one variety of grape with success and that was the Wyoming. The Concord was a complete failure this season from rot, and he would like to know if there is any thing he could use that would put a stop to the rot. If a remedy could not be found grape-growing at this point would have to be given up.

plentiful use of sulphur, and the growing

The Secretary said he had a letter from John Whittlesey, of St. Joseph, Mich., upon this subject, and he read the following extracts from it:

"I am much obliged to you for your kind invitation to attend the Ann Arbor meeting of the State Horticultural Society attending. As to my writing an article on the grape rot ("giving my views on that subject to be read before the meeting,") I must say I am incompetent to do that, as I am as ignorant as those who have been making it a study for the last 25 or 30 years to find a cause for it and a remedy. Many of us her-abouts are using sulphur and lime mixed and put through a fine sieve, say two-thirds sul-phur and one-third fine slackd lime. For mildew we use it freely twice and three times during the season. Since we commenced its • use we have seen no mildew. much rot as others who have not used sulphur as freely as we have. We think we have got the sulphuring of vineyards about here down to a fine point, so much so that one man will go over eight acres a day with ease, and do it well. We use from 250 to 300 lbs on eight acres. use more, besides lime. We think it a benefit to pick off all grapes that show rot, into baskets or pails and burn or bury them deep. We have had no rot here until two years ago; then I think five per cent, or even less, was the loss; this year say ten per cent or less would cover it. cannot say, but others I think suffered greater loss than ten per cent. Whether they used sulphur or not I cannot say. We have here two stages of rot, about two weeks apart. They are different in character. The first stage the grapes dry to the stem; the second the grape rolls of

The rot was further discussed by Messrs. Barry, Baldwin, Beadle and Bird, all acknowledging, however, that it had so far proved unmanageable.

Adjourned until 7.30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION. The meeting was called to order by President Lyon. Mr. Alexander, of Birmingham, was called upon to say what his experience had been with sports in planting peach pits. He said that a neighbor robins and black birds, and found the in- planted a peach pit a few years ago, and when the tree came into bearing it produced a fruit that partook of the nature of the peach and plum, but yet was neither. Others reported similar sports.

They were decided to be nectarines. The question "What are the three best market varieties" was answered by Mr. Pearsall naming the Baldwin, and Mr. Baur the Hubbardston Nonsuch and Maiden's Blush.

How will sweet potatoes and egg plant succeed if planted on muck? Answered that egg plant will do well, but not the sweet potato.

Does bagging preserve the clusters of grapes from the rot? Mr. Pierce, of with the insect food. While he had Ohio, said it had been successful in his neighborhood.

Does the Keifer pear mature its fruit north of New York City? One man said it would, but that it was no good after it had ripened.

Mr. E. H. Scott said he had received a basket from Geneva, N. Y., and they were good although very small. He said Mr. Parry, of New Jersey, had reported that he got \$6 per bushel for all his.

Mr. Stearns gave his experience with the Keifer pear. He thought it would never be a success as an eating pear, but would always be a good pear for canning. President Lyon said it was not good to eat, and those that planted for market should touch it very lightly.

After music by a choir of young ladies under the leadership of Prof. Cady, Prof. V. M. Spalding, of the University, read an instructive paper on "Rusts, was not as plenty this season as usual, In Smuts and Molds." He said that inasmuch as a very large proportion of the diseases of fruits and grains are occasion sitic growths is fraught with much interest to horticulturists. There are perhaps course with the cabbage butterfly. He had 2.000 species of fungi in the United States many of them pernicious in their influence. The leaf is both stomach and lungs them. He found ichneumon flies in the to the plant, and it is here that the fungus finds footing and seriously interferes to know if he had done right in applying with the health of the plant. The processes of blossoming and bearing fruit are thus prevented or diseased.

The first group of parasitic fungi are generally called molds or mildews, and a representative of the group is the Peronos pora viticola or grape mildew. It has existed in America for 50 years, but its life history was not known until eight years ago. It appears as a fine, white frosty growth on the under side of the leaf about the middle of August.

In America this does not usually affect the ripening of the grapes as the leaf is gallon of water, the mixture brought to large and strong, but in Europe the climate is more moist, the leaf less vigorous and the grape is therefore seriously affected. The mildew first appeared in Secretary of State's office, and who has southern France in 1879 and has since spread through all the grape districts of Europe. It is difficult to say what can be done to check it.

The potato rot is closely related to the grape mildew. It attacked the Irish howed how exhibits of fruits and flowers to obtain complete horticultural statistics crop in '45, '46 and '47, and was the cause can contine at. American success has of premiums offered on an exhibit of half at small fairs could be arranged so as to anywhere, but he had no doubt that they of the famine. It is of American origin,

but has gone the world over where pota-

Another group of fungi, and the one best known, is the wheat rust, Puccinia graminis. The most interesting question is its so-called "heterecism" or change of hosts, or living part of the time on wheat and part of the time on the leaf of the common barberry. There is some scientific basis for the story that the presmere summary, was illustrated by drawence of the barberry bushes occasioned ings and a magic lantern, and was listenthe rust. It is probable, however, that this heterecism is not at all necessary for its propagation, but the rust passes directly from one wheat crop to another. It has frequently in damp localities occasioned the loss of half a crop.

Other rusts are numerous, such as raspberry and strawberry rusts. In some cases they may be checked by proper cultiva tion, but in others it is difficult or impossible to reach them with any remedy.

The familiar corn smut is a representative of this class. About 150 species have been described-more than most people are aware of. Corn smut fills the ears with a dusty, dirty mass of spores, which are due not only to degeneration of the grain, as was once supposed, but to the presence of the fungus. Smut not only injures the grain, but its narcotic qualities hurt the cattle. It was the source of the dry, gangrenous disease in Kansas and Illinois that was mistaken for the European "foot and mouth" disease.

A complete and satisfactory knowledge of parastic diseases of plants can be attained only by the fullest co-operation of

The latter have their hands full in trying to work out the life history of all the para. sites. On the other hand it must devolve on the fruit-growers and farmers to carry out the experiments which decide the course of treatment to be pursued in individual cases. Every theory must ultimately be subjected to the test of experience. The paper, of which the above is a

ed to with the greatest interest. A fine duet by two young ladies followed, after which Dr. R. T. McNaughten, of Jackson, read a short paper on the text "In what Way may Horticulture aid City Residents." Secretary Garfield led

in the discussion that followed. "Studies in the Woods" brought out short talks from Prof. Satterlee and Prof. Saunders, while Secretary Garfield read a letter from O. C. Simonds, of Chicago; on the same subject.

Adjourned till 9 A. M. Wednesday morn

(Concluded next week)

THE London Garden says: "There are two tests by which it may be discovered when apples and pears are fit to gather. If on cutting through a sound fruit, the seeds or pips are found nearly or quite brown, the time has arrived for metherical." has arrived for gathering; or if pears are too valuable to cut they may be tested by merely raising the fruit, and if found to separate raising the fruit, and if found to separate readily from the tree, that will also be a sure sign of fitness for storing. To leave any on the trees to become mellow, or fit for the table, is quite a mistake, as, with one or two unimportant exceptions, all kinds are better for being carefully gathered and stored for a few days weeks or months according to the time practical men and scientific investigators. days, weeks, or months, according to the time

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State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1884.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 97,164 bu., against 112,463 bu. the previous week and 125,644 bu. for corresponding week in 1883. Shipments for the week were The stocks of wheat 10.449 bu. held in this city amount to 393,607 bu., against 341,421 last week, and 344,213 bu the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on November 29 was 39,241,367 bu. against 36,678,939 the previous week, and 33,231,949 bu, at corresponding date in 1883. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 2.562.428 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending November 29 were 1,079,027 bu., against 980,900 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 8,673,334 bu. against 6,-177.744 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883.

The market has been quiet all week, transactions amounting to only 190 cars of spot and 510,000 bu. of futures. There was an advance in values on Tuesday and Wednesday, but a decline set in Thursday and by the end of the week values on spot and December deliveries were lower than a week ago. Other markets were about the same as our own, and the week closed with a dull and weak feeling at all leading points. Yesterday this market was quiet and dull, only 60 cars of spot and 10,000 bu. of futures changing hands. Spot Saturday, with futures at about the same range. Chicago was unsettled and lower, No. 2 red selling at 724c, and No. 3 at 58 @601c. Toledo was active but lower, No. 2 red spot selling at 67tc, December de livery at same figures.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from Nov. 15th to Dec. 8th:

														white.	white.	red.	red.
Nov	15.													77%		79	65
44	17.													77		7814	651/6
64	18.													77	71	7814	6516
46														76		7616	65
64	20													76		76	63
	21.													75%		7654	6216
66	22									Ĭ	_			76		761/4	62
66	34													7636		77	62
44														7616		77	6216
	00							-						7616		7616	62
44	24			•					-	-		• •	•	10/2		10713	ON
44	28	٠.		•		٠.	٠.				•	•	•	76%		77	61%
	29												•	76		2777	6116
Dec			-	•					-		-	-		7514		7636	61
46	. 2													76%		7614	61
46	-								-	-	•				****		01
66	0.										-			76%		771/2	0178
44	4.													761/4		761/2	621/2
44	5	٠.		٠										76		7816	t314
	6						٠.							75%		7614	****
44	8.								٠					75	70	76	64
T	he	,	-	f	0	1	l	0	8	٧	i	n	80	stat	ement	gives	the

closing figures on No. 1 white each day of the past week for the various deals:

		an. Feb.
Tuesday	761/2 7	7%
Wednesday	76% 7	714
Thursday	7	714 78
Friday	76 7	6%
Saturday	75 7	7
Monday	75 7	5%
Han No O red the al-		

For No. 2 red the closing prices on th various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

The	fo	llo f	w	in	g	t	-	i	1	te	i	n	e	n	t	shows at the d	the
Monday.																	
laturday																. 761/4	77
riday													. ,			. 761/2	77
Phursda	у													. ,		. 761/2	77%

Visible supply if U. S. and Can On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Cont. of Europe	14,472,000
Total, Nov. 22 Total previous week	56,266,939
Total previous week	53,704,635
Total two weeks ago	52,570,729
Total two weeks ago	50,715,158

As predicted last week, the amount of wheat "in sight" shows an increase of 24 millions of bushels over the amount reported the previous week, and has probably reached the highest point for the sea-

son. In this market receipts have been very light, while the shipments are almost nothing. We can see nothing of a favor able nature in the outlook at the moment, but a determination on the part of west ern farmers not to sacrifice their grain at present ruinous prices to them, would soon result in a stronger market and enhanced values. How terribly the farmers of the far west must feel the depression may be realized when it is stated that wheat in Dakota is selling at 48c per bufor No. 1 hard, a choice grade, and in Kansas and Nebraska at 35@40c, while the cost of living there is much higher than in Michigan. The railroads are being heartily abused for charging extreme rates on grain while prices are so very low. The extension of wheat-grow ing in the far west has proved a delusion to many who engaged in it. Railroad corporation, land owners, and State governments have done all in their power to induce immigration. Their action, coupled with the offer of good land at cheap rates, has brought in thousands of immigrants, whose only resource is wheatgrowing. This has resulted in over-stocking the markets, subjected farmers in the older States to strong competition, and the cutting down of values to a point below the cost of production. Now these people who "went west" are demanding low railroad freights so they can compete on better terms with the farmers of the Middle States in grain growing. The whole outcome of the enormous immigra- 27@271c.

tion of the past four years has been more intense competition among the working classes, lower prices in farm products. and general depression and loss in all branches of business. Who will agitate for measures to "discourage" immigration, and help restore the country to a prosperous condition? We have had all and May deliveries at 31@311c per buthe paupers of Europe to care for, besides the people of the United States, and it is time that the old adage that "charity begins at home" was acted upon by both citizens and government.

The foreign markets have shown symp toms of improvement the past week, and some grades have advanced under lighter offerings.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

per cent 10s. 9 7s. 0 7s. 3 6s. 10 6s. 10 | December | December

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 45,886 bu., against 32,699 bu. the previous week, and 66,386 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments were 35,923 bu. The visible supply in the country on Nov. 29 amounted to 5,147,-600 bu. against 4,266,497 bu. the previous week, and 8,621,985 bu at the same last year. The visible supdate ply shows an increase during the week of 921,103 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 488,104 bu., against 297,705 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 2,003,602 bu., against 5. 780,973 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 7,155 bu., against 14,346 bu. last week, and 68,548 bu. at the corres ponding date in 1883. Corn showed con siderable activity during the week, and at one time No. 2 sold up to 41c per bu. A decline set in, however, and by Saturday the price had dropped to 39c for No. 2 spot, and 38c for early delivery. Yesterday the market was quoted dull at a range of 38c for No. 2, 36c for new mixed, and 37c for new high mixed. The Chica. go market closed dull, with values slightly higher than a week ago. Quotations there were 36%c for No. 2 spot, 36%c for the year deliveries, 34%c for January, and 341c for February. At Toledo corn is slightly higher than a week ago. The following statement shows the visible supply in the United States and Canada, and on passage to the United was a shade lower than at the close on States and the Continent of Europe at dates named, as compared with the same

-	On passage for United Kingdom 81	6,497 2,000 2,000
-	Total previous week 5,60	0,497 1,118 8,142 6,165
	As to the position of the market,	

gives a very fair idea: "Corn sells in Nebraska at an average from 10 to 12c per bu. The freight from many points in Nebraska to Chicago is 22c per bu. This means simple starva tion to the farmer. When corn was selling a few weeks ago at from 16 to 18c a bushel the movement in that state wa quite free, but grain dealers now write to

me that scarcely a load comes where ten came before. Banks are also refusing to advance any money to crib corn, and the outlook for all kinds of business in that state at present is very poor; Of course, every one who is able will pu, one who is able will pu, corn into hogs and cattlet the rumber of farmers who able to do this are the exception rather than the rule. Now for Kansas Last winter at this date farmers got from 35 to 40c for their corn just as fast as they could haul it. Shellers ran night and day, and Kansas supplied the world with corn. Her crop was exceptional in quality and quantity. This year the conditions are entirely changed. Corn only brings from 12 to 20 cents a bushel, according to locality and distance from Kansas City. The good crops of the last few years in Kansas have put the farmers generally in much better condition than they have ever been before; hence we see very little corn at present selling in this come due an increased movement may be expected. In the state of Minnesota very large proportion of the corn finds its way into hogs and cattle, and feeders at present are taking advantage of the low price of corn and buying very freely wherever it is offered. The situation in Illinois and Iowa is different from that in the states east of the Mississippi river Poor crops of corn for two years practically cleaned the country out of old corn. The new crop of 1884 came upon the market with a ready and urgent demand, ever since the crop matured until within a short time, at good paying prices. This demand in a measure has been filled and the price of corn has fallen from 30c a bushel to 22 to 25c. In Iowa the price of corn is 4c to 5c a bushel less than these figures, and we find at present very little movement in this state. The summing up of the whole situation to day is this.
At present very low prices all over the orn belt, and farmers not selling any thing like the quantity of corn that the trade expected to have seen thrown upon the market at this date. Those who have been arguing that an era of low prices of orain would tend to increase our exports

o a practical test ' The Liverpool market vesterday was quoted steady at 5s. 51d. per cental for new The receipts of oats in this market the

mixed, and 5s. 6d. for old do., the same figures as reported a week ago on old and an advance of 11d. on new mixed. past week were 15,148 bu. against 10,622 pu. the previous week, and 34,245 bu, for the corresponding week in 1883. The shipments were 1. against 5,912,447 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 16,271 bu., against 14-, 654 bu. the previous week, and 63,177 bu, at the same date last year. The exports for Europe the past week were 24,735 bu., and for the last eight weeks were 365,549 bu., against 8,828 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1883. The visible supply shows a decrease of 248,-808 bu. during the week. ruled dull all week, and under neglect the market shows a lower range of values. No. 2 white are quoted at 27½c per bu., No. 2 mixed at 26c, and light mixed at no disposition among buyers to take more than enough to meet their present wants. The Chicago market is quoted weak and lower, with No. 2 mixed at 23fc, 24c for December, and 27ac for May delivery. At Toledo oats are quoted dull at 27c for No. 2 spot, the year's deliveries at 364c, The New York market is quoted dull, with mixed a shade lower. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 31c; No. 2 do., 321c; No. 1 do., 321c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 331c; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 do. 334c; No. 1 white, 36c; Western white, 32@38c; State white, 311@38c.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

The bottom has dropped out of the hop market, apparently. At New York prices have declined 2@3c per lb., and stocks are being offered very liberally, sellers apparently thinking that the future has nothing promising for them. California and foreign hops are being received in large quantities at New York, and with foreign markets below our own, it certainly looks unfavorable for holders. In the interior New York markets nothing is selling above 17tc per lb., and it takes choice hops to command that figure. The Waterville Times gives the range of this season's hops at 15@171c for prime to choice, low grades at 12@14c, and yearlings at 10@11c. The Times says:

"Here dealers only buy even at these low prices when they have a place for the hops, and are evidently now expecting lower prices. They say there fun in buying hops one day and finding them a cent lower the next. The indica tions at present are far lower prices yet as growers are offering freely to indiffer ent buyers. It is to be hoped that a ship ping demand will ensue that will brighter

The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says of the market there:

"California hops are here in libera quantities, and export orders scarce, and, as a consequence, the market is in a somewhat demoralized condition. To add to the unfavorable situation, Europe is send ing many more hops than usual to our shores, and the imports the past ten days show a considerable excess over our ex Matters are in such a shape that it is next to impossible to ascertain ket values: but if, as represented, Californias can be had at 13@15c, the chance are slim for realizing the quoted prices for State goods. As low as 1 named on fair quality by a seller. Quotations in the New York market

are as follows:

The domestic receipts and exports of hops, and the imports of foreign at the port of New York were as follows for the periods named:

Domestic receipts for the past week	2,647
For corresponding week in 1883	
Since Sept. 1, 1884	
Same time in 1883	51,706
Exports to Europe for the past week	261
For corresponding week in 1883	2,085
For Sept. 1, 1884	14,258
Since same time in 1883	24,608
Imports from Europe for past week	336
Imports for corresponding week in 1883	91
Since Sept. 1, 1884	2,138
For same time last year	219
The receipts of barley in this m	arket

he past week were 46,778 bu., against 13,995 the previous week, and 19,512 the corresponding week last year. The ship. ments were nothing. The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on November 29th was 2,-754,633 bu. against 2,446,910 bu. the previous week, and 3,503,486 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Barley has met with a slow demand the past week, large receipts and no shipping demand leaving values to be sustained wholly by the home trade. The result was a decline of 5@10c per cental on all grades. The best samples of State comnand about \$1.40 per cental, whi lots sell down to \$1.25@1.30. Very little Canada or Western is being received, but the supply is in excess of the wants of the trade. A week or two of light receipts, however, would soon tone up the market. At Chicago, by sample, No. 2 western sold at 58@65c per bu., 42@58c for No. 3, and 40@45c for No. 4. Stocks of barley and malt in the hands of maltsters there are large, and no general improvement in prices is looked for until the weather is more favorable and the demand for malt has reduced stocks. At Milwaukee barley was scarce and higher. No. 2 western selling at 491c per bu., and No. 3 extra at 43½c. The visible supply has in creased the past week, but is yet consider what it was last season at this

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The warm weather of last week, heavy receipts of old repacked butter, and a light demand, have combined to demora lize the market. For repacked stock 150 is about the best price offered, and it has to be pretty good to bring that. For new made butter of good quality and flavor as high as 20c is quoted, but it is difficult for sellers to realize that price except for very choice lots. Creamery is quiet at 25@27c, the heavy stock of poor stuff affecting the values of all grades. One

dealer is said to have sold a ton of 'grease" butter the past week at 6c per The receipts of good stock are very light, and when old stocks are cleared tunity this winter of putting their theory off we look for a general improvement in the tone of the market, and better prices for all good stock. At Chicago there is a quiet tone to the market, with demands largely confined to the local trade. Shippers are doing very little, and the market, though unchanged, is weak. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 27@28c; fair to choice do, 24@ 26c; choice dairy, 21@23c; fair to good do, 16@20c; common grades, 13@15c; packing 424 bu. The visible supply of this stock, 8@9c. At New York the market grain on November 29 was 3,233,264 bu., is in much the same condition as our own: large stock of old goods, heavy receipts, and shippers holding off for lower prices. The very choicest creamery, both of eastern and western makes, was in fair demand for the home trade, but all other grades were dull, neglected and State stock is quoted there as fol

lows:		
Creamery, fancy, pails, e.c	. 29	@30
Creamery, choice		@28
Creamery, prime	26	@27
Creamery, fair to good	23	@25
Creamery, ordinary	19	@21
Half firkin tubs and pails, fancy	26	0
Half dalein tube host	94	@25
Half-firkin tubs, best	99	@28
Talf dalan tube, rait to good	16	@20
Half-firkin tubs, ordinary	. 10	egico)
Welsh tubs, best	. 20	0
Weigh tube fair to good	. 15	@24

Quotations on western stock in that market are as follows:

Western imitation creamery, choice.
Western do, good to prime.
Western do, ordinary to fair.
Western dairy, fine.
Western dairy, good.
Western dairy, ordinary.
Western factory, best current make.
Western factory, fair to good.
Western factory, ordinary. @22 @17 @20 @18

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Nov. 29 were 595,783 lbs., against 774,552 lbs. the previous week, and 1,008,429 lbs, two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1883 were 668,889 fbs. There is nothing new to note in cheese

in this market. The market is quiet and

steady, with 121@13c quotations for best full cream State, and 1c more for favorite brands. The movement is very light, both receipts and shipments being small. At Chicago there is no sign of improvement, demands from all sources being light, with prices at about the same range as a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, September makes, per lb., 114@12c; full cream flats, 118@121c. choice skimmed 8@81. common to fair skims. 5@7c; low grades, 1@3c; Young America, full cream, 12tc. At New York the top grades are firm at a shade higher than a week ago. Cheap stock is neglected. The foreign markets are quiet, but so far values are maintained. The out look is, on the whole, favorable to hold

ers. Quotations there are as follows: State factory, Sept., special selections, Skims, Pennsylvania, fair to good... The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 62s. per cwt., the same figures as re-

ported one week ago.

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 70,979 boxes against 52,215 boxes the previous week and 44,729 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Nov. 29 foot up 3.007.224 lbs. against 3.029.930 lbs. the ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 3,021,093 lbs.

THE OUTLOOK FOR HOGS.

Large receipts and warm weather have demoralized the hog market at Chicago, and prices are fully 20c per hundred lower than a week ago. In this market prices have also declined in about the same ratio. Sales of live hogs were made in this market Friday morning at \$4 30, and on Saturday \$4 10@4 15 would have bought the same hogs. Dressed hogs also declined, and buyers only offered \$4 75 per 100 for good clean hogs. The weather was to blame for a part of the de cline, and that is apparently over with for the present. From various parts of the west come statements of losses from hog cholera, and a number of the hogs received at Chicago were said to be suffering from it. The Tribune of that city save it is not cholera, but arises from farmers forcing their hogs, as much as possible with unmatured corn. Whatever the cause may be, considerable losses have been incurred by feeders. Barreled perk has declined to \$12 25 for new mess, and at Chicago sales of mess have been made at \$11 40@11 50. It is expected that more favorable weather will help the market,

Cincinnati Price Current says of the outlook: "Our returns in regard to packing perations show that the seven large have packed since Nov. 1 a total of 1,262,-000 hogs, compared with 1,506,000 a year ago and 1,200,000 at same date in 1882. We have returns also from other points, representing 80 per cent of the packing last winter outside of the seven cities, which show a total of 298,000 to date, compared with 337,000 a year ago—the aggregate of all these returns being 1.560. 000 hogs, compared with 1,840,000 a year ago—a decrease of 280,000 hogs compared with a year ago, but about 100,000 than two years ago. We estimate the entire packing in the West at 1,615,000 hogs, ompared with 1,905,000 a year ago, and .520,000 in 1882. In the latter year the vinter packing aggregated 730,000 more than last year.

especially as the receipts to date at all

principal packing points are not excessive

as compared with former years. The

It will be seen that the packing so far is ess than last season, while the most reliable information obtainable points to a probable decrease of nearly 300,000 hogs for the entire season. There should be some gain in weights, however, as a result of the better corn crop secured this year.

WOOL.

The eastern wool markets as a whole show more activity, and that holders are feeling more confident of the future is quite apparent everywhere. At Boston the sales for the week foot up 2,527,300 lbs. of foreign and domestic against 2 .-319,600 lbs. for the corresponding week last

vear. Quotations were 35c for Ohio and Pennsylvania XX, 32c for X do., 29@30c, mostly the latter, for Michigan X, 25c for New York X, and 331@37c for combing and delaine. A small amount of Australian was sold at 37c. The Boston Journal

'Trade prospects look more promising and, although woolens have not im-proved materially, confidence in the future of the market is gaining strength every day. Both goods and wools are now on a low basis, prices are not remunerative, and when the turn comes it will be an upward one. We cannot quote any improvement in prices, but desirable fleeces are held with considerable firmness, while low and defective wools are salable only at low prices. look for much fine wool from abroad on the present basis of prices, and the best lines of domestic will be wanted before the season closes. Manufacturers are begining to realize this and feel that can be purchased as cheap now as it is likely to be any time this season. Assortments, in fact, are being reduced every week, and desirable stocks, particevery week, and desirable stocks, partic-ularly in Territory, Texas and Western wools, are fast disappearing. It looks as if we had reached bottom prices in the

In regard to Michigan wool, the Adveriser of that city says:

"We report no sales of Michigan less than 30c, but some good authorities claim that bills at that price are dates ahead and brokerage paid, which would

make the price less. Some lots of Michigan are held above 80c. and in fact, dur-ing the week, parties in the country who houses to sell have instructed them not to do so."

The New York market is quoted by ome of the trade journals as showing a good deal of improvement in tone, but with no substantial advance in values. It is quite evident, however, that buyers have been more active in looking for stock, and a fair average week's trade is

the result. The Economist says: "We should say that this appears to be a final turn in the down grade of prices, and we are of the opinion that th om of the trade is now passed, and as mills now silent start up we may look for still further improvement both in wool and woolens. There is light at last. Toward the close there is an improved competitive demand for the better classes of wools, and some considerable sales are in process of negotiation which are not consummated. The Daily Bulletin does not regard

the situation as showing much improvement. It says:

"Some very roseate reports have been circulated at the eastward respecting lib-eral sales and hardening values, but they appear somewhat overstrained. There has unquestionably been a larger amount of stock changing hands, but a great deal of the business recorded is understood to cover back sales, and there is no evidence that any actual advance on price was submitted to. Manufacturers in knowing about what they can use in the near future, and considering cost as low as it is likely to go, have bought a little more freely, and the market experiences what has come to be considered a seasonable flurry, with sellers making the most of it while they can."

Sales in that city were on the basis of 37½c for fine delaine, 35@35½c for XX Ohio, 30c for Michigan X, 28c for New York State, and 15@17 for Spring Texas.

The foreign territorial wool sales are desirable fine clothing wools, such as Australian, while less desirable wools are hardly so firm.

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SO-

The fifteenth annual meeting of the previous week, and 3,212,392 two weeks State Horticultural Society at Ann Arbor last week, was one of the most successful and largely attended meet ngs ever held under its auspices. The citizens of Ann Arbor did all in their power to make visitors feel at home, and to add interest to the meetings. Mr. E. H. Scott, chairman of the committee on entertainment, was indefatigable in this respect, and deserves the thanks of both members and visitors for his untiring exertions. The Professors of the University, and especially Palding Steere, and Bauer, took an active interest in the meetings, and did much to render them interesting. The court room, in which the Society held its meetings, was well filled, and at times crowded to the doors:

The annual reports of the officers of the Society showed it to be in a healthy con. dition, its management harmonious, and the future as bright as at any time in its history. The unanimous re election of the various officers for the ensuing year was a well deserved recognition of their untiring devotion to its interests and their careful managemement of its resources The officers elect are as follows:

President-T. T. Lyon, South Haven. Secretary-Charles W. Garfield, Grand Treasurer-S. M. Pearsall, Grand

Librarian-Thomas H. Foster, Lansing. Members of the Executive Committee-E. H. Scott, Ann Arbor; C. A. Sessions

of Oceana.

A portion of the proceedings of the so ciety, with summaries of the papers read and the discussions they drew out, is pubished on the third name of this It will be found interesting and suggestive. The balance of the proceedings will be given in the next issue.

We cannot conclude this article with out urging every fruit-grower, every lover of flowers, and every nurseryman in the State, to become a member of this Society, and add to the interest of its meetings and its influence for good in the State. Its annual reports, inder the management of Secretary Gar field, are ably edited, interesting, and in coming years will be regarded as a valuable history of the horticulture of the State. Every member receives one free, and it is worth twice over the amount of yearly dues.

Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association.

The fifth annual meeting of the Michi gan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association will be held in the State capitol building at Lansing, commencing Tuesday, December 16, 1884. Secretary W. J. G. Dean, of Hanover, Jackson Co., sends us the following programme which has been arranged for the meeting: TUESDAY EVENING SESSION, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Report of committee on programme President's address, S. B. Hammo Reading of minutes of last annual meeting.

Appointment of committees. Miscellaneous discussion. PEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION, 9 O'CLOCK Form of the Merino Sheep-Uniformity and How to Obtain it-Geo. Stuart, Grand Blanc.

General Management of a Stud Flock-A. nefits of Association in Breeding-R. D.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK.

VEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION, 7:30 O'CLOCK

Report of Secretary.
Report of Treasurer.
Election of officers.
Diseases of Sheep—Prof. Robert Jennings, Detroit.

Influence of Legislation on Sheep Breeding and Wool Growing—Hon. John T. Rich, Elba. Discussion.
Shall We Continue to Breed Merinos or Quit D. P. Dewey, Grand Blanc.

THE second Provincial Fat-Stock Show, at Guelph, Ont., will begin Dec. 16 and end with Dec. 18. No American eattle will be allowed to compete, they being excluded as belonging to a country in which there are contagious diseases prevalent. It is a one-sided arrangement. and we should at once take measures to exclude Canadian stock on the same grounds.

Erastus Day, of Romeo, died last week of

The British Grain Trade

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week savs:

"Autumn sown crops continue to present a healthy appearance. English red wheats are less freely offered in Lon don. On Friday the market was against buyers. Sales of English wheat the past veek, 66,90d quarters at 30s 1d per quarter, against 74,555 quarters at 40s per quarter the corresponding week last year. Flour sales are difficult to make. Malting barleys are improved. The market for foreign wheats is spiritless, the large stock of American wheat acting as an incubus upon the trade. Maize is scarce and prices favor sellers. The market for off-coast cargoes and for cargoes on passage has lost its transient firmness. day's market was enervated, owing to mild weather. Values are nominally unchanged and there is very little disposition to buy.'

THE best lot of hogs received at the yards here this year, were brought in by our friend Capt. James Lister, of Grosse Isle, who raised and fed them. They were Poland-Chinas, and their appearance indicated a liberal commissary on the Island. The price realized was 15 cents per hundred over any other hogs in the yards, and they were well worth it.

On Friday last the receipts of hogs at Chicago surpassed those of any previous day. They figured up a total of over 67, 000 head. There were fourteen hundred and thirty-six cars of live stock of all descriptions received at the Union Stock Yards that day, a number that challenges belief. Truly the great, bad city is a won derful business center.

THE Michigan Central R. R. Co. has put in a side-track two miles east of Ypsil. progressing very favorably for holders of anti, at Wiard's Crossing, to facilitate the shipment of iron oxide for purifying gas, Mr. Wiard has a large bed of this mineral on his farm, and is supplying a number of gas companies.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Hart is troubled by incendiaries. An Au Sauble firm has cut 30,000,000 feet of

The losses on the Great Lakes the past sea son foot up \$1,000,000.

John D. Standish, City Assessor of Detroit lied very suddenly last week. Mr. Caleb Sweetland, one of the earlies doneers of Kalamazoo County, is dead.

Ionia has a flowing well of soft water, which ows at the rate of three barrels per minute. The Monroe Commercial says the way road: are repaired is "sometimes a perfect Vernie Harrington, a nine year old lad of Adrian, was drowned while skating on the

Blake, the refrigerator man of Fiint, ha eggs.

Wm. McCready, of Bay Port, was killed by a falling tree at a lumber camp in Arenac County on the 3d. Jonesville Independent: A. C. Eggleston

of Butler, recently cut a tree which contained 250 pounds of honey. Flint saloonists paid \$7,605 liquor tax for the enesee County was \$12,938.

An effort is being made at Monroe to raise funds for the erection of a cold storage house for the preservation of fruits, butter, eggs,

Wm. Reimars, of Saginaw, who shot Jud Grigware and then himself Thanksgiving week, in a jealous fit, is dead. Grigware is recover-Orno Strong, editor of the Nashville News.on rial at Hastings last week for shooting Dr. Foote, of the same place, was acquitted by the

jury. Charles Coon, of Genesee County, forget and John Riley, of Oakland County, burglar, were last week pardoned out of Jackson prison by Gov. Begole.

Dr. Nathan Webb, of Pittsfield township. Washtenaw County, resident since 1846 and reatly; heleved and

apoplexy on the 4th. An inmate of the county house at Ann Arbon examination of a section of his flesh showed i

be filled with them. An apple of the Northern Spy variety was sent to the office of the St. Clair Republican, which measured 12½ inches at its greatest circumference, and 12½ at the smallest.

The Muskegon Boom Company this season rafted 685,900,000 feet of logs, employing 680 hands. This is about 125,000,000 feet more than the work of any previous season.

At Whitehall Mrs. Nelson left her little son alone in the house while she went out for short time. During her absence the house to fire, and the child was burned to death.

A little seven year old son of John Stanton of Webster, Washtenaw County, was so in jured by playing "crack the whip" with a number of mates, that he died a few days af

Harbor Springs Republican: A. L. Hathaway has sold \$72 worth of Red Jersey pigs raised on his farm during the past year, from one sow, and has killed four and has the sow and two pigs still on hand. Tecumseh News: A Clinton man recently took in change a penny of 1848 which his grandfather stamped with his name many years ago, and which has been circulating ever since. He values it highly.

Two Grand Rapids girls who said they were tired of living with step fathers and attending church socials, ran away from home in search of more lively entertainment, and anchoring at Vicksburg, were reclaimed by their irate

At East Saginaw, on the 4th, James Fowler, of Sixteen, Midland County, entered a saloon and called for a drink. He was intoxicated at the time, and before the dram was produced dropped dead on the floor of paralysis of the heart.

Plainwell Independent: The village water works are now in more efficient order than ever before. The cost of rebuilding the pump house. made necessary by the bout \$1,200, but the imp louble the old plant. Wm. Brewster, a lad of 16, and son of the postmaster at Midland, has been arrested for robbing the mail, his theft amounting to about \$400. It is claimed that he is under the

influence of an abandoned woman at Midland who induced him to commit the Coldwater proposes to become as famous through its horseradish as Kalamazoo through ts celery. Mr. T. H. Moss will put 4,200 lbs.

of the grated article, representing 100 bushels of trimmed roots, which he grew on a ricce of land 14x15 rods, in the market this n

Mr. Bailey, of Palmyra, Lenawee County, recently put a butcher knife in his inside breast pocket, and shouldering his gun, started through the wools. He stumbled and fell, and the point of the knife cut his breast to the one, where the point turned, thus saving his

Wm. Patchen, of Alpine, Kent County, had fourfine cows on which he depended for means of support, being quite aged. Recently some miscreant poisoned the cattle with Paris green, and three died, while the fourth barely e Paris green, mixed with salt, was found i the pasture.

Port Huron Times: Gage Inslee rooster which has completely changed its color during the past two years. When born it was black, and continued so for several months. black, and continued so for several months Finally white feathers were sandwiched amon the black and grew so rapidly the bird is not entirely white.

North Branch Gazette: L. Durphy recently imported a large Yorkshire hog which he tunded in with his cattle. The brute attacked the cows, injuring two of them, one of them badly she had to be killed; the other may recover, though terribly mangled by the tusks of the hog.

Rev. John M. Arnold, editor of the Christia Rev. John M. Arnoid, editor of the Christian Advocate, of this city, died very suddenly it his home here on the 5th, of paralysis of the heart. He had attended to business during the day, and seemed in usual health. He was widely known and greatly respected. He was

Ray's poultry packing establishment Ray's poultry packing coldwater has grown into goodly proportion from modest beginnings. In November the firm bought 216,657 pounds of poultry, costing \$17.884. Mr. Ray says poultry has never been so fine as this year, showing farmers are paying more attention to raising fowls.

Adrian Press: C. R. Luce, of Raisin, is charged with having left town with a woman not his wife, leaving Mrs. Luce and six children behind. He turned his personal property into cash, borrowed what he could and left, ostensibly to put up stove drums. Mrs. Luce's legacy is the farm, with a mortgage upon it.

The coroner's jury which investigated the cause of the death of Mrs. C. H. and Mrs. W. S. Green, killed by the cars at Saginaw on the state of the death of the same of the flagman. Edward Heinbach, and Frank Younkins, the engineer of the flagman being absent from his post and the engineer passing the crossing when the flagman was absent.

Owosso Press: A. K. Giles, night watchman, was met by three men as he was going his rounds on the 2nd, and gagged, bound and blindfolded. One stood guard over him, while the others expressed a determination to go through the bank. They were frightened away, however, and the fellow on guard ran off, leaving Mr. Giles free to seek release.

The Union Agricultural Society of Plainwell had \$300 in its treasury which has been expended in permanent improvements. The buildings of the Society are unincumbered, the premiums of the late exhibition were paid in full, and the association only owes about \$50.

T. Shepherd, of Martin, is President; W.H. Hooper, of Martin, Secretary; G. G. Soule, of Plainwell, Treasurer. At Muskegon on the night of the 3rd, a man

named Radley got into a dispute with some other persons and went home, and afteraming bimself with a double barreled shot gun rehimself with a double barreled shot gun re-turned and discharged it at a group of men, among whom were those with whom he had quarreled. Three men were hit and one fa-tally wounded. He was then captured, after being wounded in the wrist by a ball from an officer's revolver.

There were 294 failures in the United States The South Chicago rolling mill, recently shut down, resumed work on Monday.

Upwards of twelve hundred deaths have resulted from the mysterious plague in Kenucky. Pope's barns at Guelph, Ont., burned on the rd, with seven horses and 37 head of cattle.

A church deacon of Riverhead, L. I., named G. M. Terry, has eloped with Mrs. W. A. Downs, his pastor's wife. The daughter of Adolph Corbet, of New York, who married Levy, the cornet player,

has been disowned by her parents. At Newark, N. J., on the 4th, Flighensplan's brewery was burned, entailing a loss of \$500, 000. The engineer was badly burned. A scheme is on foot to procure a loan of

\$1,000,000 from the government for an international agricultural exposition at Louisville The population of Nevada is decreasing While there were over 16,000 voters in the state in 1880, the number is now reduced to \$12,000.

The Canada Southern road has discharged 400 navvies at Waterford gravel pits, closed the pits and withdrawn the construction Capt. Dudley and mate, of the wrecked yacht

Mignonette, who killed the Loy Parker tokeep themselves alive, have been convicted of murder. Wm. Barnum, express agent, was arrested last week at Bryan, Texas, on suspicion of robbing the company's safe at Bryan of \$11,000 last month.

Roland Kane, Montreal customs officer, sues for \$60,000 informers' commission for information leading to important seizures of smuggled jewelry and diamonds.

At Pittsburg, Pa., the Sable iron works are closed until after the holidays, throwing 1,200 men out of employment. Lack of orders is the cause of the shut down. Fleishman's distillery and yeast factory at

Millbrook, N. J., was burned on the 5th. loss \$50,000; \$500,000 worth of liquors stored in the

bonded warehouse was saved A bill was introduced by Senator Mitchell last week to give Gen. Grant a pension of \$5,000 per annum for life, beginning with his retirement from the presidency.

Dr. Calhoun Lawrence and L. V. Simpson, of Mechanicsville, Texas., had a dispute on the 3rd over a small debt, and settled it in Texan fashion. Both men are dead.

company at Fort Worth, Tex., last week for having his hand smashed while coupling Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio cars. A Jers-y Central fast freight train broke near Phillipsburg, N. J., on the 3rd, and col-ilded with a coal train, wrecking 21 cars, and causing the serious injury of Jacob Gorgus,

Judge Sumner Howard, formerly of Flint, this State, had the pleasure of passing sentence on five Mormons, who were convicted of being too much married, at Prescott, Arizona, last week. A lad of 18 was arrested at Ellinger, Texas,

last week, and confessed to having murdered John Winbanoffsky, a Polish lad of about his own age, because the latter was his sucrival for the hand of a young lady. At Salt Lake, Utah, suit was brought in the

third district court against O. J. Averill, clerk of the court, and his sureties for embezzle-ment of \$525,338, claimed to have been wrong-fully appropriated by Averill at various times. Cook Teets, of Owen Sound, Ont., was hanged for wife murder last week. He is an old ed for wife murder last week. He is an old man, who married a young girl, whose life he insured for \$4,000. Shortly afterward she died, and arsenic found in her stomach was traced to

Affairs are becoming more and more unset Affairs are becoming more and more unser-ted in Mexico. The rebellion put down by General Trevino several weeks ago, has broken out with renewed violence. Many of the wealthy residents are seeking refuge in Toyas. Texas.

W. D. Winney, employed in a shirt and collar factory at Troy, N. Y., was so sure Blaine would be elected that he wagered \$1,200 of the firm's money on the event. Finding he had lost, he skipped out, but was arrested at Chicago last week. Mrs. Lynam, a sane woman who has been confined in a Montreal lunatic asylum for a number of years, at the instance of her husband who wished to enjoy the income from her property, has been practically released after a long lawsuit.

Mrs. Jane Patterson, of Millersburg, Ohio,

who was bitten by a rattlesnake over 30 years ago, has on every return of the anniversary felt the effects of the bite. Since last August the last anniversary, she has been gradually growing worse, and died last week. Neiville, the coachman who eloped with Miss Lillian Whitney, of Detroit, last winter, and was married to her in Toledo, despite the fact

was married to her in Toledo, despite the factor that he had several wives in other parts of the country, as well as one in Detroit, was sentenced to seven years of hard labor at Columbus last week. Kate Imm, of Cincinnati, swore out a war-

Rate Imm, of Cincinnati, swore out a war-rant for the arrest of her lover, Louis Heller, who had threatened to kill her. In the court-room Heller leveled a pistol at Miss Imm, but the justice grasped the weapon and attempted to take it from him, but Heller jerked away and placing the muzzle to his own breast, fired and fell dead.

On the 4th a fire broke out in the hollow-ware shop of the Elmira, N. Y., reformatory, destroying the supply room and the pattern shop, together with the foundry and office. The loss of contractor Daniel M. Thomas, of Elmira, 4s \$15,000. The State's loss is \$5,000. Both losses are covered by insurance. Both losses are covered by insurance. Mary Willard, daughter of a Washington nillionaire, who was to have been married on

the 11th to a New York banker whom she beliked, eloped on the 3rd with a patent office attorney named Paxton, preferring love office attorney to aversion and money. Her discusseau from Paris is on the way to this must be the state of the s

professional to the same of the same size. Mullis and the same size. pons they finally made use or were the is and a club about the same size. Mullis is allow with the club which traied the skull, causing his death.

Science Hall, of the Wisconsin State Unicience Hall, of the Wisconstn State Uni-dity, took fire from the boller-room and sity, took fire from the boller-room and second the stroyed last week. The loss goul,000. The building was an imposing goul,001. It contained all kinds of scientific cuter. It contained all kinds of scientific paralus, and scientific records and geologi-and zoological collections, the loss of and zoological collections, The in-che cannot be measured in money. The in-

Nelly Howard, of Omaha, who gave infor welly Howard, of Omaha, who gave inforstate of a robbery committed
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A singular and fatal accident occurred at ngular and deck. Wm. Reynolds drove gon into his orchard, which lies on the a steep hill. He unhitched the team, pis agree the unlitched the team, side of a steep hill. He unlitched the team, side of a steep hill. He wheels, and began cutting set a block to the wheels, and began cutting set a block to haul away. Three children were left in the wagon. While they were at play the interval lossened and the wagon started block became loosened and the wagon started block began lossened and the wagon started to the wagon started with the wagon started with the wagon started was the wagon started with the wagon started wagon started

Foreign.

In a coolie riot in Trinidad recently, the ce shot 50 coolies dead. Nicolopulo & Sons, London merchants,

The A. M. Sullivan fund in Dublin has reached \$25,000. The sum of \$50,000 is asked by his friends.

The British stand last week, and is full of parters. Her cargo was cotton. Rev. Edward Girdlestone, of London, known

"the laborers' friend," died at London, rland, last week, aged 75 years. An alarming increase of crime at Paris is An starming increase of crime at Paris 1 eported. Organized bands of juvenile thieves advarglars have been discovered. The rebels attacked Suakim Wednesday

night and were repulsed with the loss killed and a large number of wounded. El Mahdi, the false prophet of the Soudan, El Mandi, the tailse property of the Goodad, though his army of 200,000 men has been haking matters lively in Egypt for a year past, ideal. Cholera carried him off, just as if he

Up to July last only one seventeenth of the Upto July last only one seventeenth of the Franca canal had been cut, and the expense and amounted to one sixth of the estimated and outlay, which is placed at \$120,000,000. The canal is expected to be completed Jan. 1, 300. About 20,000 men are at work.

Abili prepared for the German Reichstag catemplates the construction of a canal betwee Kiel and Brunsbuttel on the Eibe. It rill permit the passage of the largest man-of-wr to fortresses and naval stations at each The cost is \$28,000,000 and it will completed in five years. The Emperor and a Moltke approve the project.

A London Times Hong Kong dispatch says tisbelieved there that China has resolved to sist France to the end. She will insist on in suzerainty over Anam, her right to main in Chinese garrisons at strategic points in that country, and that the French legation to taken shall be placed on the same footing as the legations of other countries.

tandard of Rural journalism. It is whol owned and conducted by successful working farmers, who own and farm 380 kres, and speak on all subjects from practital experience. Its Free Seed-Distribuions are precisely what is claimed for them, and are becoming greatly appreci sted; and well they may be, for the people are indebted to them for many of the est varieties of seeds, fruits, grains, and otatoes in cultivation. The Rural inludes the best writers in the world mong its 600 contributers. It keeps an mist by the year, and annually presents over 500 original illustrations. It is a farm grden, religious, news, home, and liter. av weekly all in one. It is truthful, bon en, and pure, and it fearlessly pleads for tright. Attention is called to its adverthement in another column, and all are invited to send for a free specimen copy b34 Park Row, New York. This will explain all about the Free Seed-Distribution.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORTON MANUF'G CO., ROMEO, - MICHIGAN.

Monon's Reversible Tread Horse-Power, Monarch Feed-Cutter, and the Monarch Adjustable Swing Saw Table



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which, with the Feed Grinder which we sell, comprises the best set of machinery in the warket for the general farmer. The Power is made with an adjustable clevation and has a per feet and steady a motion as an engine, or vernor which gives it as pe fect and steady a motion as an engine, the free Cutter is made with an adjustable steel final lining, which gives four new cutting edges without extra cost. It has the capacity to cut one as per hour. The Grinder attached to our Power lifeld from 10 to 15 bushe's per hour with two inspers bout, the first four. H. H. Hatch, Bay lift, Hon. Wm. L. Webber, East Saginaw; G. N. Tell, Laper; S. L. Hoxie, South Eduneston, NY We also make a Power especially adapted to with will elevate five bushels per minute, fifty-tire for high, with one horse and medium elevation; James Johnson, Cassopolis; John Gardter particulars and illustrated circulars addust a shove. Mention this paper.

HOLSTEINS

At Reasonable Prices. or a short time I will sell different ages of both cheap for cash or approved notes. Address
A. UNDERWOOD, Addison, Mich.

RONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE. lbare a small lot of Bronze Turkeys, well-bred sid good shape. Gobblers, \$3 each; hens, \$2 each; pair, \$3; trio, \$7. Send cash with order, gatered letter or express, Address,

JAS. J. LISTER. Trenton, Mich. BRONZE TURKEYS.

Regale in pairs or singly. Price \$5 per pair, and for gobblers and \$2 for hens. Address M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Mich. ESSEX STOCK FARM

Walkerville, Ont., Canada. TRAM WALKER & SONS, Proprietors, JOHN DIMON, MANAGER. - IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF -

ercheron Horses, Shorthorn and Polled Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Berkshire and Suffolk Pigs and Shropshire Sheep OUNGSTOCK FORSALE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Bignell Post Power



Especially designed to meet the wants of farmers we o desire a light power for barn use, which will be always ready to operate and never in the way. It will perform as much work as two horses can draw, is cheap, durable, and so simple in construction that it cannot get out of order. Will run a feed cutter, feed mill, corn sheller or cut-off saw Takes power from horse to other machine by belt without jack or tumbling rod.

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Arnold's Sambo, Black Tom, Hopeful, Murphy
W. S. and Dixie. Stock first class. Prices reasonable. Special rates by express.

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JOHN W. FOSTER, Flint, Genesee Co., breeder and shipper of pure-bred Duroc Jersey Red swine, registered Atwood Merino sheep and Black-breasted Red game fowls.

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J H EATON, Bucyrus, Ohio, breeder of improved Chester White hogs. All breeding stock recorded, Stock for sale. D HUBBARD, Marshall, Mich., breeder and importers of Shropshire Sheep. Imported and stock bred from imported sheep for sale. Write for prices.





THE PRODIGALS.

When the roses of summer were budding and

And the yellow wheat bent 'neath its burden of The prodigal son came, world-weary and tattered.

To the home where his footsteps had echoed of

And they clung to his garments with tears and ca-

Till the cup of his welcome ran over with joy. And the flowers of love and forgiveness wer woven In a blossoming crown for the prodigal boy.

When the icicles hung from the eaves and th

And the Winter winds mosned round the dwell ings of men,

Forsaken and homeless the predigal daughter Crept back to the home of her girlhood again. But they turned her away in the storm and the

darkness To toe icy-cold winds with their chill, piercing breath.

And the pitiless curses that followed her footstep Were flerce as the tempest and cruel as death -Chicago Current.

NECESSITY.

Mecessity, whom long I deemed my foe, Thou cold, unsmiling and hard visaged dame, How I no lon, er see thy face. I know

Thou wert my friend, beyond reproach or blan My best achievements, and the fairest flights Of my winged fancy, were inspired by thee; Thy stern voice spurred me to the mounta

Thy importunings bade me do and be.

But for thy breath, the spark of living fire Within me might have smouldered out at length But for thy lash, which would not let me tire, I never would have measured my own strength

But for thy ofttimes merciless control Upon my life that nerved me past despair, I never should have dug deep in my soul

And found the mine of treasures hidden there And though we walk divided pathways now, And I no more may see thee, to the end, I weave this little chaplet for thy brow,

friend.

WHAT BAIT.

Thus other hearts may know, and hail the

-Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

What halt do you use, said a saint to the devil, When you fish where the souls of men aboun-Well, for special tastes, said the king of evil, Wine and fame are the best I've found.

But for general use? said the saint. Ah! the quoth the demon. I fish for the souls of both women and men; And a thing I hate is to change my bait,

So I fish with a dollar the whole year round.

Miscellaneous.

THE LITTLE LACE PEDDLER.

It was a sultry afternoon in August. Jenny Connard and her aunt, Mrs. Barrett, were sitting on their vine-shaded piazza, looking so cool and comfortable that the very sight of them was tantalizing to people who could not afford to sit cool and comfortable on vine shaded Diazzas.

This was the thought which passed through the mind of a tired, dusty, overheated woman who opened the gate, and with an irresolute step and glance walked toward them. "I don't believe they'll buy," she said

to herself. "They look too comfortable for anything, sitting up there in their muslin gowns, cool as cucumbers. Oh dear! But I may as well try."

And while the poor woman was thinking this, Mrs. Barrett was saying in an under tone to her niece: "Dear! there comes one of those peddling women That's the worst of being out here in full sight of the street. There's no escaping anybody that chooses to open the gate and walk in. I do hope your uncle 'll feel that he can build another piazza on the back side of the house before another summer. It's just like sitting on the sidewalk to sit here; and for people that can't even go anywhere in the summer. it's too bad not to have a nook or a corner to themselves out-doors."

As she spoke the last words the dusty, flushed stranger reached the foot of the piazza steps and said, "Can I show you some laces to-day, ladies?"

"Oh, laces, is it?" said Mrs. Barrett. "I thought you were a book-agent. If it's laces, you can come up. I sha'n't buy anything, but I'd like to look at them."

With a sigh of relief the tired woman sank into a chair, and said, "Well, I'm thankful you would. I'd 'most made up my mind to ask you to let me sit down here a few minutes, even if you didn't want to see a thing. I've been walking all the morning, and the heat's something awful. It's heaven here on this piazza.

At this Jenny smiled and looked at he aunt. She was about to say, "You see it seems a good deal better than the side walk to some people," but she changed her mind and turned to the laces. They were exceedingly pretty; some of them

" How do you get such laces as these asked Mr. Barrett, sharply. The woman was too tired to be resent ful. "Oh," she said, "I only sell on

commission. I get all my laces from a store in New York. I've been travelling for them now for two years." "Travelling!" exclaimed Jenny. "D

you go far?"

Well. I haven't been out of New York State till this year," she replied. "I did splendidly there the first two years. I just took the towns right along on the railroads; and sometimes I'd stop a month in lages and the farms. You wouldn't believe what nice things some of the farmers' wives 'll buy. I've had the best time goin' round among them. I do love the country. I can dressmake a little too, so they'd get me to make a dress, or cut and fit, maybe; and I'd pay for my board that way, and they'd always buy something. I did real well at Niagara, too, last year. Hotels are first rate places. Travellers are always getting short o' laces and collars and such fixings. I sold over five hundred 'dollars' worth at Niagara; sold out once, clean out, and had to send back to New York for a new stock."

Jenny's eyes were as big as

'Have you been at Niagara?" she gasped. Did you have time to see it, besides sell-

ing your things?" "Oh lor! yes," answered the woman. 'I saw all I wanted to of it, and more too. It's a dreadful tiresome placeenough to make you deaf, the sound of the water. I was glad to get away."

"I'd give all I'm worth to see it just one hour," exclaimed Jenny. The woman looked at her curiously.

'Well, can't ye go? What's to hinder?" Jenny shook her head, and turned again to the lace box, over which her aunt was bending with absorbing interest. It was a pretty assortment of all the numberless little dainty articles of lace-wear, tempting when one sees them spread on city counters, but how much more so when they are suddenly displayed to unused eyes in rural villages!

" Jenny, look at this pink crape bow with lace ends!" exclaimed Mrs. Barrett. 'Wouldn't that be lovely with my winecolored grenadine? I would like it. But it's no use; I can't buy it."

" It's only two dollars-better take it," said the sales-woman. "They were two and a half, but I'm selling the last at two. Or here are some at one dollar, very simi-

"Not half so pretty," said Mrs. Barrett. 'It's the two-dollar pink one I want. But I can't bave it. You may as well put it up.'

The woman lingered. It did indeed seem to her like heaven on the cool shady "Have you got much family?" piazza. she asked.

"Only myself and my niece now," answered Mrs. Barrett, wonderingly. "My husband is in New York buying goods. He keeps that drygoods store on Main Street. Perhaps you saw it."

"Oh! does he? Yes, I was in there trying to sell some of my laces, and they said the boss was away buying. They said business was dreadful dull here now.

"Yes, 'tis," sighed Mrs. Barrett. wouldn't have minded buying that bow last year this time, but my husband told me not to spend a single cent I could help, and I ain't going to."

"There's mighty few wives like that," replied the sales-woman, half-soliloquiz-"Say," she continued, "if you ingly. want that bow so bad, why don't you just keep me over to-night and to-morrow; it won't cost you anything to speak of, and I'll let you have the bow for't. It does seem to me like heaven on this piazza here!

Mrs. Barrett looked at Jenny, who nodded approvingly, exclaiming, "Oh, do, aunt! She may sleep in my room, and welcome; and I can sleep with you." "Well," said Mrs. Barrett, "seeing my husband's away, you can stay. We haven't got but the two bedrooms.'

"I shouldn't care if I had a bedroom or not, seems to me," said the woman, "if I had such a piazza's this. I tell you, if you'd tramped as much 's I have to day you'd think it was just heavenly.-My name's Williams," she added. "I suppose you'd like to know something about me: Harriet Williams. I was born and reared just outside of Canandaigua, New York, and I've got folks at home very comfortable. I can go home any time I'm a mind to; but I just thought I'd be independent, and I'm real fond of travelling besides. At least I was. I'm about sick on't now. I reckon I'll stay at home this winter.'

"I think it's a perfectly splendid way you do," exclaimed Jenny, who had been devouring every word she said. " Do you really make money besides all it costs to travel? Uncle always says it costs frightfully to travel."

"Well; it does, and it don't," said the practical Harriet, who had taken off her connet and was leaning her head back against the lattice-work wall of the piaz-

"It's all according to how you travel. It costs me mighty little. First place, I get a commercial traveller's ticket. That cuts down on the fares a lot. Then I don't stop at high-priced houses. I always find out some nice quiet boardinghouses. I never pay outside of a dollar or a dollar and a half a day; and sometimes I stay a week, or even a month in a place, and pay all my expenses doing odd jobs of dressmaking nights and mornings. So all I make on sales is clear gain. Oh yes; it's a good thing. I cleared three hundred dollars the first year; but then I took the typhoid fever in the fall, and was sick three months. I had it awful, and that pretty near used up all I saved

that year. "I think it's the nicest thing I ever heard of for a woman to do, to earn

"Mercy on us," said her aunt, "how you do go on! You'll be starting out yourself with a box the next thing." "That's just what I mean to do, Aunt

money!" exclaimed the excited Jenny.

Barrett," retorted Jenny. "You see if I don't."

"Your uncle never 'll consent in the world," said her sunt. "Yes, he would. He's always said I had a first-rate business head. I bet you

he'd help me." "You're crazy, child!" was all Mrs. Barrett's reply, as she left the piazza to prepare their supper. "You just stay

here with Miss Williams," she added. 'I'll get supper; there ain't much to get." "Well," began the strange guest, eying Jenny closely, "it strikes me now that you would be just the one to get along first rate in this business. You look real courageous. And it takes courage, I tell

you, to strike off all alone among strang-Travelling all alone is awful disaers. one place, and go round to the small vil- greeable sometimes for women. But I haven't ever got into any scrape yet but what I got out all right. You see, when folks find out that you're in dead earnest, and are all right, they always help you

" Of course they do!" said Jenny. wouldn't be one mite afraid. But I wouldn't stay right round here in Ohio. What I want to do is to travel. I want to go to California and Colorado; but

first of all I want to see Niagara." "Oh my!" said Harriet Williams, "you are courageous, sure enough, talking about California. You wouldn't really

Williams." start off for there alone, would you?" "Why not?" said Jenny. "If it's safe

it for a thousand. That's just what I do much like her looks when she came up the had said: mean to do if I do it at all! I mean just | yard that day." to see this whole United States. I've sat thinking, thinking, by the half day at a you?" laughed Mr. Barrett. time, how I'd ever get a chance to see anything of the world, and I didn't see any loophole of a chance; but as soon 's you began to talk I just felt right away,

you just tell me everything you can think How do you manage about getting the right things? You don't have to keep going to New York as uncle does, do you? expect he could get things for me; they'd trust him; he's been buying in New York for years and years."

'Now here's something I could do!" Now

Harriet gazed admiringly at the girl's face, then sighing, she said: "You've got it in you, no mistake! Now that's been the trouble with me. I've never had courage to strike out that way. I've just trotted right round and round in a kind of circle. This is the first time I've been so far west 's this. But I've always known the west was the place to go to. I wish I'd had your grit. The trouble with me is I get lonesome and home sick. Don't you suppose you'd get home-sick some

" Not if I was making money and see ing new places," replied Jenny: "I'd be perfectly happy. They're the two things want to do. If you laid up three hundred dollars in one year, in ten you'd have three thousand. You could go to Europe for that and stay a whole year."

"Oh! Europe!" ejaculated Harriet You wouldn't go 's far 's that alone?" "If I could talk their languages. wouldn't mind." said Jenny.

"Well, you are the beat of all the girls ever saw!" said the astonished Harriet. 'I shouldn't think you'd ever want to leave such a piazza 's this."

anything under heaven to get there."

"Why, you said you wanted to travel yourself," said Jenny. "You weren't contented to stay at home and not do anything."

Harriet's face clouded. "Oh, well, she said, "I was situated very different trom you," and her lip quivered. "I can see you've got the nicest kind of a home here.

"Yes," said Jenny, "so I have. it isn't my own, as if it was my father's and mother's. They're dead, and I haven't any brother or sister, and I always have felt as if I ought to earn my living; but I never saw the way how till to-day. Now I do, and I'm going to do And Jenny set her white teeth together with a click that sounded as resolute as the click of a pistol lock.

The girl was too excited to sleep. It was near morning when her aunt, roused by her restless turning, exclaimed, "I do believe. Jane Connard, you're lying awake all night thinking o' that peddling."

"That's what I am. aunt." replied Jen. ny, "as wide-awake as I ever was; and I've got it all planned out. I'm going to Niagara first. Uncle 'll fix it for me, l know he will. Don't you suppose he'd be glad to have me earn three hundred dollars a vear?" "I don't believe her." said Mrs. Bar

rett. sleepily. "I do," said Jenny. "That's just the

way uncle makes his money. Why shouldn't she?" Mrs. Barrett was too sleepy to answer, and Jenny went on undisturbed till day-

light in her ambitious plottings.

She hardly felt herself the same perso the next day, so full was she of her new purpose, so impatient for her uncle's return to carry it out. She plied Harriet with questions innumerable at breakfast, dinner, and supper, until she had all the details of the project clearly mapped out in her mind. And when at night the lace vender gave an account of her day, and exhibited the twenty dollars in cash which she had taken in, spite of the hard times, even Mrs. Barrett was conquered, and admitted that there was a "fair show" for

good business in peddling laces. Harriet Williams's visit had marked an era in Jenny's life. From that day her purpose never flagged nor faltered, and when her uncle returned from New York he found her plans already so far matured that she was waiting only for his indorse ment of her application to a well-known New York firm to receive from them

box of laces for her first venture. "What! you wrote to them yourself Jenny, all alone? Nobody helped you?

said her uncle. "No, nobody helped me; and, what more, nobody knew it," replied Jenny. "No, indeed," said Mrs. Barrett. "She

been a sly puss." "I didn't want you to laugh at me they wrote back a saucy answer," said

Jenny. Mr. Barrett was astonished at the letter when Jenny showed it to him. The firm said that they knew Mr. Barrett by reputa tion well, and that if he would indorse his niece's application, and deposit one hundred dollars with them as security, they would forward to her at once two hun. dred dollars' worth of articles for her first

venture. The truth was, little Jenny's clean headedness and common-sense had stood her in good stead in the wording of her letter. It was short and to the point. It chanced to fall under the eye of the senior member of the firm.

"That woman's got a business head on her shoulders," he said. "You can trust go. her. Let her have a small stock, and try

"Will you trust me, uncle, for the hun dred dollars? I'll pay you good interest for it, and pay it back before the year' up.

"Yes, I'll trust you," he said; ' but don't feel quite right about your starting off alone so." "You just let her go, father," said Mrs.

Barrett, who had become almost as much interested in the plan as Jenny herself; 'just lether go. If she doesn't like it, she's nothing to do but to come home. She won't go far at first. She can easily tell if it suits her."

"It'll suit me fast enough," said the dauntless Jenny, "if I can make it pay, That's all my misgiving. But I don't see why I shouldn't do as well as Harriet

better," exclaimed Mrs. Barrett. "There good pony, commended to the special care Consumption.

to do it for a hundred miles, it's safe to do wasn't anything about her at all. I didn't of the guide by kind Mr. Sanders. who

"So you think our Jenny is 'taking,' do

"Well, she might be more taking than that Williams girl and not be anything to boast of," said Mrs. Barrett, who was afraid of making Jenny vain-an un. necessary fear, for a modester, more unassuming little body never lived than Jenny was, spite of all her courage and ambition to see the world.

"Taking," however, was just the work to describe her; it was emphatically true of her whole manner and bearing; she had the direct, out-spoken ways of a child, with the self-reliance of a woman a keen sense of humor too, and a love of nature which was a passion. There could not be a better combination of traits for a woman who was to travel by herself. She was not pretty, but she had an honest face, frank blue eyes, a clear skin, a pleasant and ready smile-not a bad equipment to confront the world with.

And so Jenny set out on her travels. To Niagara first. Of that she meant to make sure, whatever happened. It was late in the season; but, spite of that, she had good luck in selling her laces at the hotels, also in the village. She was as tonished at finding it so easy; and between her unexpected success in trade and ecstasy in gazing at the Falls, her head was nearly turned. She wrote to her aunt every day, according to her promise, but her letters were little more than a series of exclamation points. From Niagara she went to Buffalo, having on her memoran dum the names of several customers there, given to her by Harriet Williams, who had said, generously:

"Buffalo's a first-rate place. You wouldn't think it would be, with all the stores there, but it is. Buffalo and Cleve land are both splendid places, and I'll just tell you some of my best customers in both those places."

At Buffalo, Jenny had the great pleas ure of remitting to the New York mer chants almost the entire sum due them on her first consignment, and ordering a second. This also she did in such a clear. business-like way that the merchants became especially interested in her. She ordered with discrimination and taste. making several new suggestions to them

"This woman is a born trader," said the senior partner. "You see if she doesn't work up a first-rate business;" and he sent Jenny a commendatory letter, which, with great pride, she forwarded at once to her uncle.

At the end of three months she had worked her way slowly home again. She had promised to be at home for Christmas and she would not break her promise But she was impatient to be off. The taste she had had of independence and travel had but whetted her appetite, and after two weeks' holiday she set off again this time going south as far as Nashville, and as far west as St. Lcuis. The summer she spent in the northern lake States and in New England. She had a purpose in thus rapidly extending her circuits. She wished her aunt and uncle to grow so ac customed to her being at a great distance from them that they would not be startled at her plans for the following year. Jenny was resolved that another summer should see her in the Rocky Mountains. "Once there," she said to herself, "I am sure I can keep on to California; but I won't say

anything about that at first." Her relations with the New York house were now so assured that they trusted her with all she desired. She had but to tele graph to them to have a box of such and such articles at any given point on a the path on which she had a few hours given day, and she always found it there awaiting her. Some of her most profitable business was in taking specific orders for articles too valuable for her to carry about in her boxes. These orders were

instantly honored. It was past midsummer before Jenny ucceeded in reaching her goal in the Rocky Mountains. It was the little watering-place of Manitou, in Colorado, at the foot of Pike's Peak. She had travelled slowly, having found an astonishing de. mand for her goods in towns both large and small in Missouri and Kansas. But she was not too late for Manitou. Its four hotels and all its boarding-houses were crowded to overflowing. It had been one of the gayest seasons ever known there,

and promised to last well into September It was the sixth day of Jenny's stay at Manitou. Already the erect, energetic little figure, with its plain gray serge gown and broad hat, was well known by sight at the hotels; and already, as usual, Jenny had made friends among her pat. rons. There seemed a sort of magic in the way her confiding trust in every body's good-will disarmed the usual antagonism toward peddlers. "That's what I ampeddler!" she would say. "Some folks ask me why I don't call myself something else-'Travelling sales-woman!' but peddler's shortest. If people won't like me

by that name, they won't by any." A large party was setting off for the ascent of Pike's Peak. Little Jenny stood on the piazza, black morocco box in hand, watching them wistfully. She had just made a big sale of laces to one of the richest guests in the house, and she was thinking to herself.

"Now if only I knew somebody to go with, I could afford to hire a horse and "Look at the little lace girl," said this

lady to her husband. "See how she wants to go too." "Well, why shouldn't she?" said he. "I don't suppose she knows any one to

o with," replied his wife. "Nonsense!" said he; "anybody that wants to goes in these Pike's Peak parties That girl can take care of herself anywhere. Ask her if she doesn't want to go. I'll make one of the guides wait for

"What!" exclaimed Jenny. "Just as am? I haven't any other gown-except my black silk," she added, shyly.

"I'll lend you a skirt. Come quick my room," exclaimed Mrs. Sanders, while her husbanl beckoned to one of the guides, and sent him to the stable for another horse. Jenny thought she was in a dream. Before she fairly knew what "You ought to do a hundred times had happened she was cantering off on a

"Now remember, Mac, this young lady is a stranger here. She knows no one in the party. You look out for her, and bring her safe back."

"That I will, sir," answered Mac, gaz. ing approvingly at Jenny's glowing face as she thanked Mr. Sanders. And then turning to him, she exclaimed, warmly. "And thank you too, Mac, beforehand, for taking care of me."

It was a large party, but there was not

a man or a woman in it who so keenly enjoyed the beauty of that wonderful upward path into the clouds as did Jenny Connard. As they reached plateau after plateau.

with fresh outlooks over the plains, or glimpses down into grand ravines where pine-trees looked like bushes, tears of delight filled Jenny's eyes. No one spoke to her, but she did not think of feeling herself alone. In describing the ascent afterward she said. "I never once thought about being

alone, any more than I should in heaven.' But as they neared the top Jenny began to feel strangely ill. Few persons can without suffering breathe the rarefied air of fourteen thousand feet above the sealevel, and to many it is dangerous. Poor little Jenny proved to be one of the latter class. Her head swam, a sickening sense of weakness overcame her. "Mac." she called, faintly, "I am afraid I am-" and the next thing she knew she found herself lying on the floor of the Signal Service hut on the top of the Peak, her head on Mac's knees, and some one pouring brandy down her throat.

As she opened her eyes, the sam swooning sensation seized her again. "I must be dying," thought Jenny, who had never in her life fainted. Her next thought was, "Who will see to sending the laces back?-Will you please write down something for me?" she gasped to the stranger who was bending over her.

"I am sure I must be dving." "Oh no, miss," he said; "you are only

faint. But as he said it, Jenny sank off again into so much more serious a swoon that he was not sure. It was terrible. From one swoon into another she sank, until finally it was thought the wisest way to carry her out of the house and lay her on the ground. Here the wind revived her.

"Please write," she gasped. "My name and my uncle's are on a card in my purse." (The wise little creature always carried these as a precaution in case of disaster.) "Please-tell-Mr. Sandersbox from Aiken & Wheeler's-laces-will come-express-to-morrow. Send back' -and she was gone again.

As she said the words "Aiken & Wheeler's," the young man who was bending overher started, and muttered, "By Jove, that's strange!"

"Do you know 'em, sir?" whispered Mac. The young man nodded. Then, speak

ing very loud, he said in Jenny's ear, "I belong to that firm myself. I'll see it's all right. A grateful look came into Jenny's eyes she tried to smile, but had not strength;

whiteness like death spread over her face, and her gasps for breath were fearful to "There is only one thing to do," said Mac. "She can't breathe this air; we must carry her down-even a few hun-

dred feet lower down she may come to.

lead the horse, sir, and we'll carry her." So, in the arms of two of the guides, the unconscious Jenny was carried down before set out with such gayety of heart As Mac had predicted, she was relieved after a short descent, so much so that she was able to sit on her horse, being steadied by his arm, and with Mac on one side, and her new acquaintance on the other, with long intervals of rest, she was at last carried safely back to the hotel only, however, to be laid in her bed, from which she did not rise for many days Her system had received a terrible shock, from which it did not easily rally. The story of her illness and courage, and her touching attempt when she thought her self dying to secure the safety of the goods intrusted to her, spread through

tke hotel and little Jenny found herself a heroine and the fashion. Mrs. Sanders took her at once unde her own charge. She felt herself responsible for the catastrophe; but before many days had passed she said to her husband "Don't ever tell me there isn't such thing as Providence again. That fine young fellow that came down with Jenny off the Peak is head over ears in love with her-I'm perfectly sure of it. And he's in Aiken & Wheeler's store, the very place sne gets all her laces. Now don't you calthat a Providence, that he should have been picked out to be the one she should

have asked to write down about the laces! I do. It's just like a story in a book." Which it was, and no mistake; for i was exactly as Mrs. Sanders said. Some thing in the courageous, unselfish look on Jenny's face, trying, in what she sun posed to be her dying moments, to make sure that no one should suffer loss at her hands, sunk deep into George Hillen's mind. He could not leave off thinking of it; and when he saw Jenny's pale face and languid eyes light up with pleasure at sight of him, he thought to himself. "She is as sweet as she is honest!" and the next thing was-Mrs. Sanders had not exaggerated it in her colloquial phrase-he was over head and ears in love wi'h her. And the next thing to that was-a wedding in the house of Jenny's Uncle Barrett: and Jenny-the arch, loving, resolute little Jenny-saying to her husband as they were setting off for New York, "To think of your having married a lace peddler!"-Harper's Bazar.

Extract from Letter.

"In the winter of 1877-8, I was confined to the house 3 or 4 months and to the bed 4 weeks with Rheumatism. I could get no relief. I began using Henry & Johnson's Arnica & Oil Liniment, and in ten days by the use of half a bottle I was cured.

NATHAN JEWETT, East Haddam, Ct. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure all disease arising from biliousness. N. H. Downs' Vege table Balsamic Elixir cures Coughs, Colds and

A HERMIT LIFE.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. For the last six weeks I have been enjoying the sweets (?) of solitude. 1 can now appreciate that part of Alexander Selkirk's soliloquy, where he exclaims:

"O solitude! where are the charms, O softude: where are the chaims, That sages have seen in thy face? Better dwell in the midst of alarms, Than reign in this horrible place."

Some six weeks since, the proprietor of this ranch moved away, and left an old German sailor, a large Newfoundland dog, and myself in charge. The sailor could not get along without his grog, and he soon left. The poor dog was so lonely that he whined and moaned most piteously, and I let him go. For some time my only companion has been a small yellow kitten that will climb up my back and sit purring on my shoulder, as I sit reading by the fire. I fancy this would not be a bad subject for an artist: An old man, whose head is "silvered o'er" with the frosts of sixty-two winters, sitting by a blazing fire, reading the Task in Cowper, with a kitten perched on his shoulder, looking intently on the pages of the book, as though it fully comprehended all the sentiments of that charming poem.

I have often thought, when vexed with the follies and vices, the ingratitude and treachery of my fellow men, it would be a nice thing to retire into some lonely dell of the mountains, and live the life of a recluse. But I have had all the experience in that line I care to have. No more hermit in mine. Solitude may be good for meditation, but is decidedly bad for one afflicted with melancholia, or introversion of mind. No, no, Mr. Editor; man is a social being, and without congenial society he pines and languishes: becomes moody and morose; gloomy and dejected; and finally lapses into a hypochondriac or a misanthrope.

This 1,000 acre ranch is situated in long gloomy canon of the mountains, two miles from any public road; and it is therefore very seldom that any human beings are seen here. The days are that at the summer parties at Compeigne monotonous, and the stillness of the nights is only broken by the occasional hoot of the owl, the yelping of coyotes, or the screams of the wild cat. The monotony of the day is not even relieved by a solitary note from the feathered tribe, for birds do not sing here. We have the blackbird, the bluebird, the meadow lark, and several other kinds of song birds, but not a note do they warble forth. I have never yet seen a robin here, and I doubt if there are any on this coast.

The weather is warm and pleasant No frosts here yet, and vegetation is as green as in mid-summer. Musquitos are plenty; the second crop of strawberries is now ripe. The second crop of figs is half grown, and I have picked the second crop of cucumbers and peas; and the peas are now ripe and ready to shell for the third crop. And so one crop succeeds nother without any intermission.

After all, I do not like this mild, uni form climate so well as that of a more northern one, where the regular vicissiudes of the seasons occur. This mild nonotonous climate takes all the snap. energy and vim out of a person. All the descendants of the Spanish and Indians have a dreamy, listless look; and they are, as a general thing, lazy, indolent, shift less and thriftless, as is evidenced by the fact that many of them owned leagues I've seen one lady this way before. You and leagues of these fertile valleys, most of which has now passed out of their hands. An old Peruvian by the name of Soto, living near here, once owned three square leagues of land in the Salinas valley, but through his improvidence has

lost it all but 160 acres. J. S. TIBBITS.

Ex-Empress Eugenie.

dazzling beauty came to charm the fash-

ionable world of Paris, writes Lucy Hoop-

er in the Current. It was the season when

Some thirty-five years ago a new and

SAN MIGUEL CANON, NOV. 18, 1884.

the Parisian belles used to appear at balls and the opera with their tresses powdered with gold or with silver, the brunettes wearing gold powder and the blondes silver. On a certain gala night at Les Italiens, every opera glass in the house was leveled at a box, wherein sat the loveliest girl that had been seen in Paris for many a day. Tall and slender, with an exquis itely formed head set upon her shoulders. with that purity of line set about the neck and throat that is in itself one of the rarest of beauties, with long, almondshaped blue eyes, a pale, delicate complexion, the sweetest of smiles, and locks of golden chestnut on which the silver pow der glistened like hoar-frost, she was a be ing for a poet to dream about and for a painter to immortalize. This was the voung Eugenie de Montijo, Comtesse de Teba. In those days she had the reputation of being a fast young lady, a wild, firtatious damsel, thoroughly correct, so far as her morals were concerned, but rather given to perilous fun and hazard ous escapades. At that time there was no one that the mischief-loving beauty delighted so much in ridiculing as the President of the Republic, Prince Louis Napoleon. His long nose, his short legs, the comforter that he wore on cold days when riding on horse back in the Bois were all food for the mirth-making pro pensities of the young Countess. But one evening the gay Eugenie was presented to the taciturn President at one of the balls of the Elysee. The impression that she produced upon him was immediate and powerful. He soon became her declared adorer. But there exists a French anecdote respecting the mother of a pretty little actress, who thus questions one of her adorers: "Are your intentions marriage or otherwise?" "They are otherwise," is the gentleman's candid reply. It is no secret that for a long time Prince Louis Napole in's attentions were decidedly "otherwise." It is true that the young lady and her family were people of suspiciously shady ways of living. One

meets in Europe continually with such

groups as the old Comtesse de Montijo

and her two fair daughters; people that

live off the fat of the land one day, and

subsist on dry bone the next. The rooms

over the grocer's shop at Versailles, that

of France and her mother and sister, an still pointed out to those interested in the fortunes of the family. But the fair Spanish maiden was not to be won on any terms save those of wedlock. "How ca I get up to you?" cried the new-made En peror one day, pausing on horseback h neath the window of M'lle de Montijo's apartment at the Palace of Compeigne during one of the earlier parties then "You must go round through the chapel sire," was the laughing rejoinder. Whil the preliminaries of the marriage were still pending some Republican friend sen to the future Empress a copy of Victo Hugo's "Napoleon the Little," and be sought her to read it. She did so, and sent back the volume with the remark "Little or great, I mean to marry him!

As Empress, the fair Eugenie, was chiefly remarkable for the taste and splen. dor of her toilettes. Of her might be thus paraphrased the epigram on Charles IIshe never wore a shabby thing and never said a wise one. Like most Spanish girls she had received a very limited education She was narrow-minded and unintellected al, through very sweet and winning in her manners. The witty or appropriate remarks that she, as Empress, was called upon to make in public, were all written for her beforehand, and she was as care fully coached in them as ever was an act. ress in the speeches of a new part, In fuct, she had no talents except for dress She tried amateur acting at Compeigne in imitation of Marie Antoinette at the Little Trianon, and, despite her beauty even her flatterers were forced to confes that she was a failure. She was in he element whilst inventing new dressesball toilettes in puffed tulle with a chain of diamonds drawn through each puf, dresses in silk and velvet with low-necked corsages hung with diamond fringes, others all in the costliest lace-clouds up on clouds of point d'Alencon or point a l'aiguille-mantles of genuine Eastern cashmere, stiff with golden embroiderythere was no end to her magnificence and to her caprices. She instituted the rule no lady was to appear twice in the same dress, so a fortnight's invitation entailed upon a lady accepting it the purchase of wardrobe of forty-two dresses at the very least, as three changes a day were requisite, with an addition of some two or three specially magnificent ball dresses for possible extra occasions. It would have been well for France had

the Empress confined her attention to her gowns and her gewgaws, and left politics alone. She tried to reign, and invented toilettes in which to preside over Cabine meetings. She did more than anybody else to bring about the war with Prussia her religious convictions as a Spanish Catholic having persuaded her that a wa with the country of the infidel and heretic would be a holy crusade and one specially blessed by Heaven. When left a widow she tormented her son's life out with her parsimony, her bigotry, and her exactions. She kept him on the smallest possible allowance consistent with his po sition as a royal Prince and the associate of the sons of Queen Victoria. She would not even allow him a sufficient income t keep a second horse, or to take rooms London during the season. A French hairdresser on Bond street placed a suit of rooms over his shop at the disposal the young Prince Imperial, remarking with a smile that his princely guest could pay up all arrears of rent when he became Emperor. It was to escape from home worries and home exactions that the po boy went off to Zululand, there to lose hi young life beneath the spears of a hand

ful of sava ges. What a contrast does not the Empress Eugenie of to day present to the beaute ous girl Countess described at the begin ing of my article. I have seen her once within the last few years. It was on the occasion of the brief visit that she made to Paris some months ago. A pale, old lady, with bleached hair and a crippl gait, shrouded in crape and cashmer was mounting slowly and with difficulty into a carriage on the Place Vendome a I was passing by. "That is the En press," said a sidewalk lounger as the car riage drove off. I, too, had recognized her. When last I saw her (in 1870) she was a painted, powdered, penciled, bewigge caricature of her former self, the radiant young sovereign that I had seen in 1854 Now she looked like the ghost of the dead Empire, the wan, joyless, faded image of what once was the most dazzling vision of beauty and splendor and queenliness

The Cholera's Eggs.

that the sun had evershone upon.

The depth of the ignorance of some Italian populations has been curiously revealed under the cholera epidemic. The conduct of the prefect of Reggio, seems, was so surprising that he wi called upon to resign his post, on which he remarked "that he could not deny the truth of the statements which had been made, but that one man in a province o idiots could not stem the current of folly.

He then recounted some illustrative ancedotes, of which the following is one. A wag as a joke placed two eggs-a while one and a blackened one-before defbreak at the door of a house, and then roused the inhabitants, and told them they had the cholers at the door-the cholera's eggs! The terror of the pool people was frantic. The syndic was immediately summoned, and he ordered the carbineers to surround the house, while the authorities took counsel what should be done. It was at length decided that ong pole with a net attached to it should pe prepared; and this, with every precal tion, was placed under the eggs, which were then carried in full procession syndic, carbineers and townsmen to the Campo Santo, where the eggs were solem ly interred under a thick layer quicklime. The "cholera's eggs" being thus buried the city breathed freely one more, and syndic and soldiers returned their quarters in peace.—Pall Mall Gazette

The pain and misery suffered by those are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable The relief which is given by Hood's Sarsaph rilla has caused thousands to be thankful this great medicine. It dispels the causes were once occupied by the future Empress dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organic

operation.

THE MINCE PIE.

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The mince pie graceth the festive board, Masking its juices rare, And the mouth of our baby waters the while, He vieweth the treasures there.

The doctor smileth a wan, sad smile, And heaveth a crocodile moan; And the marble man goeth into his yard And polisheth up a stone.

And the undertaker mournfully asks: What will his measure be?" While the sexton labels a spot "reserved," Under a willow tree.

Old Rosey's Story.

General Rosecrans, "Old Rosey," is as hale and hearty now at sixty-five as he was twenty years ago. He has the same fondness for general conversation, and continues to look on the bright side of everything. The other day he remained in his room at the Gibson House to receive callers, and they were many. Politicians would appeal to him at once for information about Ohio. If his views accorded tails, he differed; they listened, but retain-

It was while talking in the latter strain Humphrey Sandwich; a Memour. that the General gave a story of a single soldier capturing Fort Sumter, or at least a piece of it. The battered old fort was in possession of the Confederates, and one night a Union soldier of the force that was holding Morris Island said he helieved he would take a skiff and pull over to Sumter and get a brick for a relic. He had been lifting the commissary water-logged skiff he pulled out, and was is needed. lost in the darkness. It was a long way, and he was beginning to think himself the shadow of the walls, and heard click. click, "Who goes there?" Standing up as well as he could in the boat, he threw up both hands and cried: "Yank."

What do you want, Yank?" "Want one o' them bricks."

'You got one in your hat now."

"You bet I have, but I want another." 'All right; come ashore and get one.' He landed, walked up a short distance, and, sobered up by this time, took the first brick he found, and started back in quick order for the boat.

"Say, Yank, are all you uns drunk over

"Pretty much; how is it with you?" "Some of us air, an' some of us ain't. Good night, Yank." "Good-night, Johnnie."

"That man," continued the General, with a quiet twinkle in his cyes, "that man, if he is alive to-day and has the brisk imagination of some men I know, is telling his children how he arrived at Fort Sumter one stormy night, and, in a terrific single handed combat with forty rebs, killed thirty-nine and brought the fortieth away badly wounded."-Cincinnati En-

Our Aristocracy.

W. A. Croffut says in the N. Y. World; 'The British attempt now being made in New York to draw a social line to exclude merchants and manufacturers is too preposterous to succeed-almost too preposterous to consider. All our successful men got their money either from store or it. William H. Vanderbilt inherited his, after farming for thirty years and clapcountry; John W. Mackey worked is the mine with pick and pan; the Sturdevants and Roosevelts were dreadfully poor and willing to do anything for pay; A. J. Drexel's father was a traveling por trait painter; 'Lucky' Baldwin was a pen niless boy on a farm in Indiana, adjoining that where Schuyler Colfax grew; Wm. E. Dodge was a clerk in Peck slip at \$2 a week: C. W. Field was a clerk at A. T. Stewart's at \$2 a week; Marshall O. Roberts was a ship-chandler's clerk, and F. B. Thurber a grocer's clerk in Water Street; A. A. Low was a clerk to the drug business in Pearl Street; Bonner forty years ago stuck type in a Hartford printing office, and could set 1,700 ems an hour when pushed; Moses Taylor was a clerk at \$2 a week at 55 Water Street; James Harper was 'devil' in a printing office; the Jeromes began as barefooted farm-hands, and De Lancey Kane's folks were very humble persons indeed; Cardinal McCloskey a Brooklyn newsboy; H. B. Claffin was a clerk in Worcester, and the Rhinelanders had not even a name of their own. There is no aristocracy but the aristocracy of achievement."

The Doctor in Asia Minor.

As my patients became numerous, and pestered me at all hours, I fitted up a spare tent to serve as my dispensary, and gave out that I received at the time of real diseases, many from imaginary ones, and many bringing for my inspection the effects of diseases, such as palsied limbs and stiff joints. A young man was the first who presented himself, most vocifertent and desired a private interview. "Eshtareed, what do you want?" I asked, "Ya haheem, shoot," he began, "look here: I am married to a wife, and am somewhat tired of her, and I have fallen in love with a virgin whom I wish to marry, but my wife, curses on her! has virgin from loving me. I have beaten my

she kissed it, and then kneeling before me began in a very wheedling manner to call my attention to her case. She symptoms, affecting her eyes, ears, limbs, further inquiry she confessed to be quite having had these strange complaints, she dreaded the same thing would invade her this year. I then promised to the crowd to stand at a short distance of ammonia (or smelling salts) from my medicine chest, and holding it before my patient's eyes tell her to draw in a strong breath when I put it to her nose. I accordingly first hold her nostrils, then, having removed the stopper, I apply the mouth of the bottle to the nose, the fingers are removed, a long sniff is taken, followwith theirs, all right. If, in the minor deed by a sort of spasm, and she falls to the ground. A hum of horror runs through ed their private opinions. Old soldiers re- the crowd; the patient after a short intercalled reminiscences, asking him if he val rises, her eyes streaming with tears, remembered the battle of Goose Creek, and then broke from the crowd, "La daha and if he would ever forget the assault on illa 'Uaha Mohammed rasulu 'l'aha"-Stone Hill, or other previously-unheard-of "There is no God but the God, and Mohammed is the apostle of God."-

Presence of Mind.

Presence of mind is a very rare quality indeed. How few of those we meet, though apparently cool and perfectly selfpossessed, know just what to do in an emergency. It is a good thing to have an active mind well stored with useful knowledge, but sometimes it is better to have a hottle pretty frequently, and was in a less expensive style of mind, and have it condition to do anything. Taking an old calm and unruffled at a moment when it

A ffiend of mine once put a large red poker chip in the church plate by mistake. gone up, when he suddenly entered under Few people would have known what to do; but he just went to the pastor after the services were over and said he had the money with which to redeem that chip. He told the minister that the chip was worth \$5 up town, and he would cash it at that price. The preacher took the \$5, and said he always knew that these little red souvenirs came high, but he didn't know they were so expensive as that.

Another friend of mine, who had no presence of mind whatever, went to a picnic and by mistake sat down on a baby that was asleep under a shawl in the shade of an umbrageous tree, breaking its nose -the child's nose, I mean. He was a candidate for the next Legislature, and did not wish to offend the mother or lose the vote of the father, so he tried to turn the the thing off as a joke by saying he didn't nose it was there.

He was terribly snowed under at the polls, and he deserved it too .- Bill Nue

The Lapps in Summer.

The Lapps seemed to consider the inte rior of their houses somewhat stuffy on a summer night, for they were all lying in the open air, wrapped in their rugs of reindeer skin-men, women and children, and the old grandmother of all the Lapps. The men wear tight trousers and jackets of untanned leather, as do also the childdren, and the women have a sort of loose blouse of the same material, stopping above the knees, their legs being swathed in cloth, bound with long strips of leather.

They are a very unprepossessing race factory or commerce—or else by stealing of quaint, elfish-looking little creatures. straight sandy-colored hair, small gray eyes. The men have stubbly moustaches, ping a nice mortgage of \$8,000 on the suggestive of a retired toothbrush. They farm, which his father then had given are all undersized, the average height of of the -th Chasseurs. eparted to seek the reindeer, we made in a small grass hut, and who very proudly exhibited her new-born baby-a queer little creature, with a yellow, leathery-looking face. The babies are strapped on to beards, and so carried on the maternal back, after the manner of the Indian pa-

poose. - Cassel's Magazine.

A Baggage Master in a Pickle. John Abel, a baggage-master, took three dogs over to Philadelphia with him once, and found them anything but pleasant company. There were two big bloodhounds belonging to an "Uncle Tom" company that had been playing here, and the other was a large Newfoundland. Both of the "Uncle Tom" dogs began to show bad blood to the Newfoundland shortly after the train started, and soon worked themselves into a fierce frenzy, threatening every moment, to break their fastenings. Abel was a prisoner, unable to escape from the car while it was in motion, as the dogs were fastened at both end doors. He could just keep out of their reach so long as their chains held. It doesn't need any diagram to explain how far from pleasant it was to stand holding on to the side of a car going forty miles an hour, and just out of reach of three crazy dogs, their fastenings liable to afternoon prayer, (assr.) I took my seat break at any moment. When the train at the door of my tent, and soon had a did finally did check up he didn't lose crowd around me, many suffering from much time in jumping out the side door and bringing the owner of the bloodhounds to the baggage-car, who revealed to the badly scared baggage-master that each of the dogs wore a thin wire maskso thin as to be almost invisible, and yet biting. He explained that they always wore them in the play, in order to insure

burg Dispatch.

Saving the Flag. Count Paul de Leusse, whose son marfound it out, ee wallah! and has given her ried the granddaughter of Marshal Mara charm which prevents the beautiful eau, the other day, is the hero of aromantic adventure in the Franco-Prussian war wife, but that is of no use. Ya hakeem, As the Prussians advanced on the evening I am your sacrifice"-taking me by the of the battle of Worth, driving the beard, which he kissed-"God bless you, French tirailleurs before them, the latter hakeem, give me some strong medicine to made a desperate stand at the Chateau kill the charm, and I am your slave and de Leusse. The Prussians forced their sacrifice." "Here, said I, "take this way into the park and the French fell pill fasting, and you are cured." And as back on the chateau itself. A young

and taking hold of the corner of my cloak, and holding up a French flag called out to him to save it.

"Take it," said the dying soldier; "I beasts." So saying he fell across the and sometimes every part of her. On steps and expired. The count did not know what to do. The Prussians were utes they would be swarming all over the chateau, which could make no defense. and it was full of the wounded and the give her strong medicine, but ordered dying. Time pressed and the count had but a few minutes to make up his mind. from us. A space is cleared and all wait Rushing to his room he tore the flag in silent admiration for my remedy. I from its staff, which he burned, folded 1t slowly draw forth a bottle of strong liquor | up and hid it in a bureau drawer among his linen, remembering that the best hiding place in the world is the one least hidden. The event proved his foresight. The Prussians searched every inch of the chateau except the top drawer of the

count's bureau. But as it might be dangerous to leave the flag where it was he had it tightly packed in a tin box and, with the aid of an old servant named Pierre, buried it at night under a large square stone in the cellar. The count felt very much relieved, but a scoundrel of an hostler, who had watched them, denounced them, stimulated by the hope of gain, to the Prussians. The count had made the old servant swear to let himself be cut to friends. pieces rather than betray the present hiding place of the poor soldier's legacy. So when the Prussian lieutenant in command seized him by the collar and asked him where it was he simply answered 'that he did not know."

"You lie," said the officer, "and a file

"I do not lie, Monsieur l' Officer. "Yes you do. We took the flag. It

was the fortune of war. You and your master stole it. Give it up. "Do what you please with me. I don't

know anything about it. "We will turn this place inside out but we will have it," cried the officer in a

you.' The old man felt that he was lost. The cellar was a large one. It would take a long time to take up the whole pavement, but sooner or later the fatal stone must be removed, and then-

The Prussian lieutenant became impatient, as stone after stone was lifted from its place and discovered nothing but a little muddy water. An idea struck him. He picked up a walking stick, and tapping the stones ordered every one that sounded hollow to be marked with a piece of chalk; the others might be left undisturbed.

Old Pierre, the servant, watched the proceedings in silence. Near the stone that hid the flag was a pile of bagging. He sat down on the pile and noticed that one end of the bagging trailed over towards the stone; by pressing his foot against this and rubbing it gently against the chalk-mark he succeeded in effacing it. The search was over, the flag had not been discovered and the officer was furious.

A few weeks afterwards a young lieutenant of Zouaves, who had been wounded and paroled, was sent through the Prussian lines to the French headquarters. He was weak and feverish when he arrived at the chateau and had to stop to have his wound dressed. It was a very severe one; his leg had been shattered by a piece of shell. When the men of the ambulance corps came to carry him down stairs his leg appeared to be swathed in unusually heavy bandages. Between the upper and the lower layer was the tri-color upper and the lower laver was the tri-color

him; the seed of the Asters' property was the men being five feet and the women "Au revoir, Messieurs, said the wound. him; the seed of the Asters property was the men being nive too and a half. When the others had ed Frenchman, as he acknowledged the to the test. He put his thumb and flager into matism of Neuralgia remain indifferent to Prussian officer's salute. Then, raising friends with a woman who was by herself his kepi to the count, who stood on the balcony to watch this departure, his lips formed the words, "Vive la France."

One Poet's Appearance.

There is probably no man, says a cor-

respondent, who so radically varies his costumes in private life as Joaquin Miller, the poet. This peculiarity of his is construed to have reference to the changes in his employment. At a time when he emerged from the wildwood of the far-west into eastern civilization as nature's untutored rhymester, his hair was long and unkempt, his hat was wide and flappy as to brim, his shirts were flannel, his coat was a velveteen blouse, and his trousers disappeared into the tops of heavy boots. Such was literally the raiment in New York and London parlors. His first departure from that style was made when he went into dramatic work, and it consisted of changing his shirt to linen, and bringing his pantaloons down over his blackened boots. Between those managers who used his plays without paying him and those who killed them by inadequate production, he did not do wel in that line of business. Then he suddenly cut his hair short and put on fashion able clothes. His acquaintances have not been able to decide whether that was due to his marriage into the hotel-keeping javelin at him." Leland family, or to his entry into Wall Street as a speculator. He has copiously published his unpleasant experience in the latter respect-how he asked Jay Gould for a "pointer," how the great operator replied vaguely to the effect that he regarded the outlook for a certain ous to see the hakeem. He entered my strong enough to prevent them from stock as excellent, and how the prediction proved disastrously misleading to the poet, who thereby lost the last dollar of Eliza against being torn to pieces. - Pittsthe ten thousand which he had hoarded. He fain would attach to his belt the scalp of Gould, and is going to make the attempt: but he will not costume himself for the task in Indian toggery. The onslaught will be made as a lecture on Wali Street rascality, and, when I saw him a day or two ago, he was being measured by a Broadway tailor for a swallow-tail coat. "But I'm by no means sure I

Sweets of the Honeymoon.-Husband-' Hulda, dear, as I was passing through our garden I saw some asparagus ready for cooking he retired with the precious bread pill, which he tied up in the corner of his sleeve, he called down blessings on my head. An old woman next came forward,

shall wear it when it's done." he said.

VARIETIES.

am done for. Keep it. I am willing to stage coach over a California road told me an went on to describe the most anomalous die if I can only save it from those wild anecdote concerning the driver which rather amused me. These charioteers, by the way, are peculiar people. I make it a point when ever I go any where by stage coach to get the box seat and commune with the driver-when well at that moment, but a year ago thundering at the gates; in a few min- I can. Sometimes he will not commune. My friend. Viator, found it so. The driver was dumb as an oyster. There was even a tinge of contempt in his monosyllabic stoppers to conversation. At last a station was reached where, as the Jehu tersely informed his passengers, they were to "passle with their hash." They got off and "rassled." Viator was badly thrown. When the first course was removed the neat-handed Phyllis who generally officiates at wayside eating houses, came to Viator, whisked some crumbs on his lap and some gravy on his coat collar and remarked:

"Pieorpudden?" " Pie," said Viator, meekly.

The pie was brought. It was confected of dried apples incased with horn. Viator excited the neat-handled Phyllis' amused contempt by calling for a fork. The remainder of the guests pried open the pie with la knife. As Viator was toying with this sudden-death viand, he noticed the driver regarding him with interest. After the meal the journey was resumed, and to Viator's surprise he found the driver completely changed. He had unbent. He was quite affable and communicative. Before the next station was reached they were fast "Tell me," said Viator at last, "what is the

reason you were so indisposed to talk with me bus be! at first? You must have had some prejudice against me." "Well, you see," replied the driver, flicking

a fly with great precision from the nigh swing horse's ear, "at first, ye see, I thought you was a preacher, but when I see you give that of fusileers will soon get the truth out of high toned touch ter yer pie I knowed you were a gambler."

As a rule Indians do not give open expression to their feelings. A settler in the far West giving a little dinner party, invited thereto a few half-civilized Indians, who displayed
a desire to "go through" the bill of fare. A
young chief after eyeing the mustard curiously
for some time, helped himself to a good for some time, helped himself to a good spoonful and swallowed it. He said nothing rage, "and when we find it God help to betray his astonishment; but despite himself the tears streamed down his cheeks. An aged chief sitting opposite asked what he was crying about, and was gravely informed he was thinking of his poor old father who died a short time ago. Presently the old fellow took a dip from the mustard pot, and his eyes likewise proved too weak or too strong for his will. Then his young friend in a sympathizing tone, inquired the cause of his grief. Said the beguiled

> "I was thinking it was a pity you didn't die when your old father did."

Says the New York Disnatch of the 15th An elderly lady, with delicate features and refined manners, entered the custom house yesterday with timid steps. The door keeper directed her to the desk where she could transact her business. This was of a nature that required an oath. "You will have to swear to this, madam,"

said the deputy collector to the old lady. Her pious countenance became very thought ful and troubled at this announcement. She said nothing, but anxiously watched the deputy clerk make out her papers. This done

"Do you swear to this, madam?" The old lady had clearly made up her mind that it was necessary for her to pass the ordeal. So with a sweet but hesitating voice she replied:

"God have mercy on me; - it."

me illustrate by this gentleman. I'll take a scoop of sugar and let him feel of it, and you'll see how quickly he'll tell what it is."

op, and without hesitation said "That is sand."

Everybody laughed but the grocer. He made several attempts at blushing, and then went into the back shop and kicked his dog.

THE well known Henry Erskine once met a acquaintance, a barrister, who dealt in hard words and circumlocutional sentences. Per-

handkerehief, Erskine asked the cause. "Why, my dear sir," answered the wordy lawyer, "I was taking a romantic ramble in my brother's grounds, when, coming to a gate, I had to climb over it, by which I came in con tact with the first bar, and have grazed the epidermis of the skin, the accident being attended with a slight extravasation of blood. "You may thank your lucky stars," replie Erskine, "that your brother's 'gate' was not so lofty as your 'style,' or you must have broken your neck."

A HIGH Churchman and a Scotch Presbyte rian had been at the same church. The former asked the latter if he did not like the introits He replied:

"I don't know what an introit is." "But did you enjoy the anthem?" asked the

hurchman " No. I did not enjoy it at all."

"I am very sorry," said the churchman, because it was used in the early church, in fact it was originally sung by David." "Ah!" said the Scotchman, "then that ex-plains the Scriptures; I can understand now if David sang it at that time, why Saul threw his

JUDGE EASTMAN, of Manchester, related at one time that General Franklin Pierce was opposed to the Hon. Natt Hubbard in some cause in a New Hampshire court. The General's strong point was his influence over a jury, and in this particular case the eyes of every juryman were suffused with tears by his pathetic pleading. Mr. Hubbard, in a gruff voice said in his reply:

"Gentlemen of the jury, understand that I am not boring for water!" And this opening completely neutralized the effect of the General's eloquence.

Two village worthies met on the street the other day. "Jamie," says the richer of the two, "are

ye never gaun to pay me that account? I'm ill off for siller the noo." "Oh," says Jamie, "I havena seen ye this long time. Could ye change a twenty-pound

"Ay could I," says the laird, drawing out his pocketbook. "Ah weel," says Jammie, "you'r no needin

siller then." and walked on. Payment indefinitely postponed.

A LITTLE knowledge is a dangerous thing,

from Oulda's novels, and the other day when Brown chaffed him about a showy looking young lady he was seen walking down Broad A FRIEND who was recently traveling by

way with, he made answer: "Haw, haw, dear boy, that was only my cuisine."

Chaff.

Look after your wife; never mind yourself-she'll look after you.

Don't drink too much nu cider, and, however mean you may be, don't abuse a kow.

When a farmer gets hold of a new plow he is apt "to run the thing into the ground."

Why is a locomotive like a beefsteak? Be Nature has her own way of canning fish, but she generally uses the peli-can for the

The individual who "stole a march" has been put in the same cell with Procrastination, the thief of time.

"If I cannot have the fat of the land, I can take a little lean," said the tramp, as he rea his shoulder against a lamp post.

At a cheap restaurant:—"Will you have a 25 cent dinner, sir, or a 35 cent one?" "What is the difference between the two?" "Ten cents, A Southern woman said of her neighbor who

accepted attentions from a gentlemanshe dis-liked: "I do hope she will not marryhim; I stay awake nights to hate him!" "The Medical Use of Eggs," is the title of a long and learned article in a scientific contemporary. The political use of eggs needs no explanation.

"Where should we be," asks the Chicago Current, "had Christopher Columbus sailed in a United States man-of-war?" We should be all right, but where would Christopher Columbus has

A man has actually been sent to prison in Nova Scotia for three months for lying in a horse trade. In this region the man who in such a case told the truth would be sent to a lunatic asylum until cured of the habit "How are you? Barton? For whom are you going to vote?" "Ah, deah boy, shan't vote at all, don't you know." "Shan't vote at all! Why not?" "Should be compelled to sweah that I was bawn in this blawsted coun-

ry, old chappie, don't you know." A boy was asked which was the greater evil,

A stupid young man, supposed to be crack-brained, who was slighted by the girls, very modestly asked a young lady "if she would let him spend the evening with her." "No," she replied, "that's what I wont." "Why," re-plied he, "you needn't be so fussy; I didn't mean this evening, but some stormy one when I can't go anywhere else."

"Hello, Smith, what's up?" cried Brown to his friend, who, fresh from a wrestle with a stove pipe, which had resisted all efforts to put it in place, stood at the window with soot put it in place, stood at the window with soot on his hands and wrath on his brow. "Noth-ing's up," remarked Smith, "it's all down and wants putting up." "I see," said Brown, "these are not piping times of peace; they are times of piecing pipe."

"Maria," said Mr. Jones to his wife one "Maria," said Mr. Jones to his wife one evening last week, "I suppose you will make a fuss about it, but there is a rat——" "Oh h-h h-h mercy!" cried Mrs Jones, jumping on a chair. "Where is it?" "Down at the hall, where ratification meetings always are," snarled Jones. "If you would wait till I got through speaking without interrupting me, you'd know more."

Notice posted by a Deadwood husband in the postoffice: "My wire Sarah has Shot my ranch When I didn't Doo a thing Too her an' I want it distinctly Understood that any man That takes her in an' keers for her On my account will get himself pumped so Full of lead that Sum tenderfoot will locate him for a mining clame. A word to the wise is sufficient, an' orter work on fools. P. Smith."

Of the genealogy of the Tudor family, which is the most snobbish in all England, a Frenchman gives this witty account: "One of the family, when Noah was in his ark, solicited permission to enter, but as the ark was full his request was refused. 'Take my genealogy at any rate,' cried the man, who threw it into the ark, and then slid from the plank on which he was floating, and died happy."

what will benefit them, because they have tried a multitude of remedies in vain. Let no man or woman despond till ATHLOPHOROS has been tried. Says Rev. Charles E. Harris, of New Haven: "Was advised to try ATHLC-PHOROS for acute Rheumatism, but paid 10 attention to it, regarding the specific as among the thousand and one other things advertised as cures. But after a time I tried it, and found ceiving that his ankle was tied up with a silk that it acted like a charm. Have been quite free from the disease ever since."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lifted Up A happy surprise it was to Mr. A. R. Norton, of Bristol, Conn., when ATHLOPHOROS put him on his feet, and sent him cheerfully

bout his business. Let him tell his own story "About three weeks ago I was taken with a severe crick in the back. For four days I was unable to turn in bed without help, and when lifted up could not stand on my feet. I was when inted up to the throphonos, after all the usual remedies failed. In 20 minutes after taking the first does I could bear my weight upon my feet. In two days I was able to get about and attend to business. In two other cases which have come to my knowledge its use has been attended with the same results."

A poor man in Philadelphia had to bor row a dollar to buy a bottle of Athlophoros. On account of his poverty his name shall remain a secret. He had suffered terribly from Rheunatism. He gratefully writes:

ism. He gratefully writes:

"I took my first dose Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday, after but seven doses, I had not a sharp or severe ache left. Then I reduced the dose one naif and took the remainder of the bottle. I was able to be steady at work till Saturday, when I took a severe cold and was unable to use my left hand. I purchased another bottle and by bed-time I found relief. The medicine is all you claim for it." Investigate ATHLOPHOROSall you please!

Find all the fault you choose with it! and yet the fact remains, that it is doing what no other medicine ever could do for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

(SEPTEMBER OF THE R. P. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

PIANOFORTES. Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

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especially of foreign languages. Jones is very fond of sticking in bits of French prigged 50 cARDS chrome, Verse, Mottors and Hidden Name, very fond of sticking in bits of French prigged

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HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray

hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily

usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause; the entire fulfilment of its promises.

grown in favor, and spread its fame and

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL's HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

Buckingham's Dye

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown. or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

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THE R. L. SPENCER CO., HARTFOLD, COMM. Ing been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 15th day of March, 1884, made and executed by Hugn McCarrow, of Detroit, Wayne Connty, Michigan, to Robert Robinson, of the same place, and on the 15th day of March, 1884, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the said county of Wayne in liber 185 of mortgages, on page 192, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Robert Robinson to Elizabeth Hayes, of Detroit, Wayre County, Michigan, by assignment bearing date the 16th day of August, A. D., 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said County of Wayne on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1884, in liber 23 of assignments of mortgages, on page 198, and the same is now owned by said Elizabeth Hayes. The description of the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage is as follows: Lot numbered one hundred and sixty-nine (169) of Baxter's Subdivision of outlot one (1), block fifty-four (54) private claim number six hundred and nine (609) of the Joseph Campan farm, in the said city of Detroit, according to the registered plat of loss 52 and 54 private claim 609 Hamtramck, dated February 24th 1875, and recorded February 24th 1875, and recorded February 24th 1875, in book three of Plats, Wayne County Records, on page 83; there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage the sum of seven dollars. No proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount due on the said mortgage, or any part thereof: now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in the said city of Detroit (that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on the said mortgage. Dated Detro

ogether ...
iowed by law and an attention in said mortgage.
Dated Detroit, October 6th, 1884.
Dated Detroit, Assignee. G. X. M. COLLIER, Attorney for Assignee.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all to more money right away that anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address Taus & Co Augusta, Maine!





A Gold Watch. The proprietors of the largest card manufactory in Connecticut withing to introduce their Agents' Sample Book into every home as rooms, as the largest framework of the control of the like before June 1st, 785, will receive a Solid Good, Lady's Watch worth \$50. If there he mere than one correctanteer the few will receive a selled with the same of the control of the

poly Toru wanta \$30 % Shot Repeating Efforts 15, a \$30 Breech Loading Shot durations of the first 16, a \$12 Goncert Organetts for \$16, a \$12 Goncert Organetts for \$6 for \$8, You can get any the first 15 golds of the firs Il yearsoid secured a watch in one day; bundreds of others have done nearly as well. If you have a market Lantern you can start a business that will near you from his to \$40 every night. Send at once for our liestrated Catalogue of Gold and Silver Watches Self-cocking, Bull Dog Revolvers, Spy Glasses, Indian Scott and Start of the month of the self-cocking and the self-cocking self-cocking that the self-cocking self-cocking

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHICAGO LETTER.

[Delayed Letter.] To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Of course fat stock has been the prevailing topic of conversation in agricul tural circles the past week. Besides the stock show the numerous breeders' meet ings have attracted much attention and have been well attended. Children's day was Saturday, and a more motley crowd of little ones has seldom been seen inside a building. They were there of all ages, color, sizes and descriptions, climbing over tables and chairs, playing hide-and seek, teasing the bovine beauties, or begging picture cards or circulars of the advertisers present. They made business lively for the venders of sweet cider, candy, nuts, etc., but effectually stopped all other business in the building. It is estimated that there were between 50,000 and 60,000 children who entered the building during the day, and received their first lesson in practical agriculture

To-day the animals entered for beet prizes were slaughtered. The necessary scaffolds had been erected at one end of the building, and about a dozen butchers from the stock-yards, dressed in red caps, red shirts and yellow overalls, were detailed to do the killing. The first victim was a beautiful snow white steer, which has attracted much attention and admiration for the past week, and has captured prize ribbons wherever exhibited for the past three or four years. He was indeed a beauty, and few who had known him in his presperous career cared to witness his untimely end. The man who had cared for him left several days ago, unwilling to tend his pet with the thought of how soon death must come. Except the executioners, who appear much more brutish than their victims, none present were unaffected when the animal was killed, and it is said that Charles Mills, who acted as secretary, shed more tears than ink on the page on which the weights were entered.

The educational value of this stock show is very great. Many a visitor here first learns to distinguish between a Shorthorn and a Hereford, or a Southdown and a Cotswold. To-day I saw Prof. Latta of Purdue University, the agricultural college of Indiana, and formerly a student and instructor at our own Michigan College. Prof. L. had with him 10 students from his class in agriculture, who came up to spend two days in practical study of breeds of stock. Probably they will learn more thus than any amount of mere lecture work could give them.

Few cities are better supplied with parks than Chicago; with South Park on the south. Garfield and Humboldt park on the west, and the beautiful Lincoln Park on the north, there is little excuse for any one not to get a breath of Nature's pure, fresh air at least once in awhile. Street cars run to all but South Park, and there is a line of "dummies" to that, so all are easily accessible. As a park for the people Lincoln Park probably surpasses either of the others. South Park is a greater distance from the city, and so large that to enjoy it one needs to ride through it; Garfield and Humboldt are very beautiful, but not yet fully improved, but Lincoln, like its illustrious namesake, is liberally gotten up, well laid out and largely improved. Then, too. the cool breezes from Lake Michigan, which it skirts, lend an additional charm during the hot days of July and August to the weary men and women penned up These heifers are all in calf to choice imin the smoke and dust of the city, for ported bulls, or to bulls in England. mile long and half that distance wide, along the east side is the lake, and on the west Clark Street and North Park Avenue. A wide stone walk, bordered on either side by elms, extends the whole length on the west: there is a chain of small lakes in the park, with swans, ducks, pelicans and other birds paddling or wading about. The flower beds are very extensive and beautiful; in autumn when the time for frost comes, the plants are given away to all who will come for them. In this way light and cheer are brought into thousands of homes by the silent messengers of God's love; and it is probable that one of the greatest benefits of our city parks is this annual distribution to thousands who are too poor to pur chase plants, but are so situated that they can easily care for them. As a fact, when the announcements are made through the papers that the plants are to be distributed, thousands flock to the parks to receive them. The person who advocated the establishment of parks as a means of suppressing vice, showed much wisdom. The good thus accomplished can hardly be overestimated. Every Sabbath crowds of working people who have been closeted in dingy basements, or the impure air of workshops, for the six days previous, get a glimpse of Nature, and are taught, unconsciously, perhaps, that there is something in life besides the misery and vice with which they are, alas, too familiar. C. M. W.

HEREFORDS-LAST BUT NOT LEAST.

As we mentioned in our paper som time ago, Mr. John W. Foster of Flint, Genesee Co., was making a start in the right direction in improved stock with registered Merino sheep (of Atwood blood) Duroc Jersey swine, and was starting a herd of Herefords. The latter he has recently reinforced by the addition of ten head of imported heifers lately brought from England, and this impor tation is one of the finest lots of animals ever brought into the State, both in poin of individual excellence and high breed ing, as can be seen from a glance at their pedigrees, in which both the noted strain of blood, the Horace and the Sir Roger, are represented; Horace 3877, the sire of The Grove 3rd 5051, who was sold for over \$4,000, and Sir Roger 4133, who was the sire of the world-beater Lord Wilton 4740. Animals with such noted blood flowing in their veins must be in the front rank of the Hereford families. Below we will give you a short sketch of each of the animals:

Dora, calved April 24, 1883, is a very high bred animal, combining as she does the blood of the two great strains, her sire Auctioneer (5194), by Horace 2nd 4655, first prize winner in 1875, Royal! country were brought in 1793, by Wm. Foster

winner in 1876, 1877, 1878, and sweepstakes winner in 1878, by the celebrated Horace 3877, sire of The Grove 3rd 5051, who sold for over \$4,000 when nine years old; her dam Cora, by Marechal Neil 4760, by Lord Hythe 3937, by Sir Roger 4133, sire of Lord Wilton 4740, who sold for \$20,000 when 11 years old. This heifer is due to drop a calf in February, by Prince Charlie 7188, he by the renowned Lord Wilton. This youngster ought to be worth some money, as the sons and daughters of Lord Wilton sell for from

\$500 to \$2,500 each. Dove, calved Oct. 24, 1882, is a fine animal, sired by Faithful 5899, by Grateful 4622 (a Royal winner), by Sir Thomas 2228, (Royal winner), by Sir Benjamin 1387, by the renowned Sir David 349, by Chance 348. Dove's dam was Downy 2nd, by Mansel 3240, by Wanderer 2865, by Battenhall 2406, (Royal winner), by Sir Thomas 2228, etc. etc.

Lady Lily, calved Oct. 7, 1882, is a very low set, short legged, broad backed, heavy animal, sired by Coxall 6882, by Cheerful 5254, by Chance 3736, and her dam also by Coxall.

Pert, calved June 2nd 1882, is a fine specimen of the Hereford breed, and through her veins flows the blood of the famous Sir Roger. She is sired by Rosarian 6149, by Marechal Neil, by Lord Hythe, by Sir Roger, the sire of Lord Wilton, the \$20,000 bull. Her dam, Pink 6th, by Sir Frank 2762, by Sir Richard, by Sir Benjamin, etc.

Viola is a very fine bred, meaty animal, and through her veins flows the blood of that famous Grove 3rd, who sold for over \$4,000; her Sire Llynoven 6539, by Hartington 5358, (Royal winner), by The Grove 3rd, the \$4,000 bull, by the celebrated Horace; her dam, Vanity, by The Duke 4184, by Sir Thomas, by Sir Benlamin, etc.

White Rose 4th, calved Feb. 23, 1883, is the making of a very fine large, even cow. Her sire was Coxall 6882, by Cheerful 5254, etc., as given before; her dam was White Rose, by Twin 5677, by Sir Thomas, by Battenhall.

Dolly Varden. calved April 10, 1883, is hard to beat of her age. She was sired by Faithful 5899, etc.; dam Dorothy, by The Duke 4148, etc.

Coquette, calved March 31, 1883, is another rare good one, sired by Faithful 5899, dam Columbine, by Sir Robert 2nd 5604.

Last but not least, comes Pansy. She

is a little thin in flesh, not standing the sea voyage as well as her white faced sisters; was calved May 1, 1883, sired by Ability 6272, by Leonard 6022, by Sir Charles 4959, by Young Sir Benjamin 515 etc.; her dam was Violet by Sir Archer 5587, by Russerra 4927 (first prize winner), by Peter 4013, by Sir Oliver 2nd 1733, by Sir Benjamin 1387, etc.; her second dam Violet, by Horace 3rd 4656, by the celebrated Horace, the sire of The Grove 3rd. the \$4,000 bull. This heifer is in calf to Bonafacio, by Gen. Stanton 6448, by Dunton Grand Duke 5878, by Grand Duke 5342, by the celebrated Horace 3877, sire of The Grove 3rd, which bull was purchased by Mr. Cullerson, of Hereford Park, when nine years old for over \$4,000, so you see the youngster from Pansy can boast of as much of the choicest Hereford blood as is required to

make a good one. Parties having any intention of pur chasing young stock should not forget to have this very choicely bred herd in mind.

An Elegant Lot of Percherons.

A friend of ours who has had the pleas ure of a recent visit at Elmwood Stock Farm, Scipio, N. Y., John W. Akin, pro prietor, informs us that he has a finer los of Percheron horses than is often met with. They are uniformly clean limbed, symmetrical animals, of good action and disposition, yet no more than one should expect when they understand that Mr. Akin, with his critical ideas of what constitutes a perfect horse, attends personally to the selection of each animal in the Old Country and he is by no means easy to please, having ridden for days together without finding a horse that answered the requirements of his judgment. As might be expected, Mr. Akin captured eight first prizes at the New York State Fair at Elmira, with half a dozen seconds in same

THE MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Official List of Transfers.

J. W. Thornington—Eight ewes, J. C. T. 1, 3, 7, 16, 46, 80, J. W. T. 81, 99, to J. O. & A. Allen, Almont; two ewes, J. W. T. 101, 102, to E. G. Perkins, Armada, Mich.
O. C. Beals—Three ewes, O. C. Beals 24, 34, 59, to John Brookins, Gaines Station; six ewes, O. C. Beals, 28, 39, 48, 52, 53, 60, to George W. Stibley, Hunter Creek, Mich.; three ewes, O. C. Beals 2, 3, 4, to C. H. Rockwood, Flint; three ewes, O. C. Beals 68, 70, 77, to George W. Stuart, 3Grand Blanc, Mich.
Bradley & Wilson—One ewe, B. & W. 9, to Wm. Witherell. Clinton, Mich.
R. J. Brown—One ram, R. J. Brown 20, to F. H. Holt, Beatrice, Nebraska; one ram, R. J. Brown, 12 to H. Burns, San Antonia, Tex. H. C. Calhoun—One ram, S. James 260, to C. M. Fellows, Manchester.
H. L. Carrier—One ram, H. L. Carrier 49, M. M. Sander and M. Sander and M. M. Sande

H. L. Carrier—One ram, H. L. Carrier 49, to Myron Snyder, Duck Lake; ram, H. L. Car-lier 59, to T. J. Lockwood, Portland; ram, H. L. Carrier 58, to Warren Loomis, Charlesworth,

C. M. Fellows—One ewe, C. M. Fellows 115, to Isaac Alexander, Barnsville, Ind.; one ram, J. A. James 165, and six ewes, C. M. Fellows 108, 100, 122, E. J. & E. W. Hardy 171, C. C.

108, 100, 122, E. J. & E. W. Hardy 171. C. C. Warner 67, 71, to E. C. Wilbur, Adrian, Mich.; one ram, Brown Bros. 53, to W. H. Froth, Vandalia, Ind; one ram, S. James 260, to L. E. Mahan, Champaign, Ill.

A. W. Haydon—A. W. Haydon 104, to J. Hill, Grand Rapids, Mich.

C. Hilbard & Son—Ram C. H. & Son 4, to G. R. Warren, Bennington; ram, C. H. & Son 1, to E. C. McKee, Laingsburg, Mich.

W. J. Lawrence—Six rams, W. J. Lawrence 25, 27, 32, 48, 49, 50, to F. W. Arnold, & Co., Osborne, Kansas; ram W. J. Lawrence 235 to Chas Crosby, Battle Creek, Mich.; five ewes, W. J. Lawrence 35, 37, 60, 61, G. W. Stuart 59 to W. H. Gorsline, Battle Creek, Mich.

J. M. Moore—Ram, J. M. Moore 43, to Wm. Witherell, Franklin; ram, J. M. Moore 40, to J. Walada, Manchester, Mich.

J. Walade, Manchester, Mich. W. J. G. DEAN, Secretary.

Sheep and Wool Notes.

TENNESSEE takes the lead in one class o live stock. She is said to have 300,000 dogs. It goes without saying that she has very few

THE first Merino sheep brought to this

of Boston. Three were imported and killed

In 1850 the number of sheep in the United States was 21,000,000 and the population at that time was 23,000,000. In 1880 the number of sheep was 42,000,000 and the population 50,-

No purchases of wool for this country are reported from the colonial wool sales now in ondon. Importers are not inclined to import clothing wools after the experience of the past THERE was not a single Merino sheep at the

Fat Stock Show at Chicago, and yet that breed furnishes fully three-quarters of all the mutton eaten in the United States. Why don't some of our breeders come to the front and show what the Merino can do in growing mut

SHEEP raising in Australia has become the chief industry of that great and remarkable continent. The amount of wool exported last year was 7,693,748 lbs., valued at £1,282,823. It was estimated that the number of sheep in Australia reaches the enormous figure of 21,000,000.

Ir you feel like "going out of sheep," just do so sufficiently to cull out every one that will not shear an eight pound fleece, pur chase a good thoroughbred buck, and then wait and see what next year will do for the wool growers. Send the culls to the butchers so they will not be in the way of good sheep

A BUENOS AYRES paper, in speaking of the necess of the frozen mutton cargoes sent from that country to Europe, says the price of sheep there has somewhat improved, as they now sell at about \$1 each. Three more freezing establishments are being erected, and there is practically no limit to the frozen mutton trade, as there are over 100,000,000 sheep in the Platte district.

By the census report of 1880, Michigan had 2, 189,389 sheep on her farms, and Texas 2,411,-887; but Michigan grew 11,858,479 lbs. of wool, and Texas only 6,928,019. Texas has now got more sheep than Michigan, but two sheep in this State grow as much wool as three in Texas. The wool-growers of that State should increase the amount of wool per head, by the use of thoroughbred rams, and perhaps even under present circumstances could make a good thing out of wool-growing.

Stock Notes.

FOWLER & Co., of Chicago, Ill., have purchased fifty head of Hereford cattle in England and they will shortly arrive at Quebec.

HON. D. W. SMITH, President of the National Cattle Growers' Association of America, is

the cattle are three year olds, and one a four year old. These five averaged, when they left Illinois, 2,150 pounds.

WE have just received a catalogue from Messrs. Wm. Curtis & Sons, of Addison, Lenawee County, of their fine herd of Shorthorns. It is a neatly printed pamphlet of 79 pages, with the pedigrees of the members of the herd carefully arranged and analyzed, with an in dex so that any animal can be found in a mo ment. It is a good addition to the Shorthorn literature of the State.

WE forgot to say in reference to the sale of Mr. A. S. Brooks' herd of Shorthorns, that he will sell bulls now on hand to any one who wants them, but that after his females are catalogued none of them will be sold at private higher. sale, so that all those mentioned in the cata-

Some valuable Shorthorns have recently been shipped from England to America. By the steamship Brooklyn four high bred animals were shipped, one for Mr. H. Y. Attrill, of Goderich, Ont., and the other three to Mr. R. Gibson, of Delaware, O. The animals included Lady Ellen Siddington, Lovely Eyes, a handsome heifer of the Wild Eyes tribe, and Lally Barrington 5th, a great, massive, lengthy cow, with a red bull calf at foot. Lady Ellen goes to the Attrill herd.

MR. C. M. FELLows, the well known breede of Merinos, has embarked in the business of breeding Poland-Chinas, thinking, perhaps, it would be as well to grow something with hair on as wool is so low, and sends us the following recent sales from his herd:

To N. S. Isbell, Saline, one boar. To Andrew Servis, Chelsea, one boar. To B. J. Lawrence, Grass Lake, boar and

To J. Bellinire, Manchester, one sow, To John Reno, Freedom one sow.
To George Kirkwood, Sharon Mills, one boar.
To Gelser Bros., Grass Lake, one boar.
To Wm. F. Morris, Somerset, one sow.
To M. R. King, Clinton, one sow.

Mr. Fellows has also recently sold from his ock of Merinos 20 ewes and 25 rams.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Dec. 9, 1884. Flour.-Receipts for the past week, 1,539 bbls against 1,612 the previous week, and 3,513 bbls. for rresponding week last year. Shipments, 3.650 bls. The market this week has opened with slow and dragging trade. Stocks are light and eccipts also, but in the absence of any shipping emand seem ample for requirements. Quota

ions yesterday were as follows:

Wheat .- The market was again lower yesterday on spot wheat, while fatures were nearly neglect Sales for the day were only 60 cars of spo and 10,000 bu. of futures. The tone of the market was bearish all day. Closing quotations on spo were as follows: No. 1 white, 75c; No. 2 red, 76c; No. 3 red, 64c. In futures closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white, December, 75c; January, 75%c; May, 81%. No. 2 red for December deliver sold at 76c.

Corn .- Active, and a little higher than a weel ago. No. 2 sold yesterday at 87%@88c; No. 2 white, new, at 37c; high mixed, 38c; new high mixed at 37c, and new mixed at 36c.

Oats .- Very quiet, with values barely maintain ed. No. 2 white sold yestercay at 271/4@28c; No. 2 mixed at 26%c, and light mixed at 27c. Street

Barley.-Weak and lower. Receipts have creased, while demands are light. State is quoted at \$1 25@1 40 per cental, and holders seem anxious to push it. Little western or Canadian is being re ceived. Rye.-No. 2 is quoted at 50@53c per bu., an

rejected at 48c. Feed.-Bran, \$11 25 per ton. Middlings an ominal at \$11 50@12 00 for coarse, and \$14@15 fo Corn-meal .- Quiet and steady at \$18@19 for

oarse and \$22 for fine.

Buckwheat Flour.—Not so firm as a wee go, under liberal arrivals. State is sold at \$4 75 per bbl., or \$2 25 per hundred. From farmers wagons sales are made at \$2 00 per 100. Eastern is held at \$6 25 per bbl.

Butter-Market overstocked with poor stuff, and business demoralized. A really choice iot of new made butter would bring 20c, but for the bulk of the receipts prices range from 16@18c, with low grade stock selling down to 6c.

Cheese.-Market quiet and steady. Full cream State is quoted at 12%@13c per lb., and favorite orands bring 14c above these figures.

Eggs.—In fair supply, and quoted at 22@230
per doz. for fresh, and 19@20c for pickled.

Honey .- Market steady at 14@15c per lb., the latter price for fine white comb. Strained, 10@11c.

Beeswax.—Scarce and firm at 38@40c * b in Onions.-In light supply. Quotations

\$1 70@1 75 per bbl.

Apples.-Very quiet; a few are moving at abou \$2, but no shipments are reported. Carloads could be secured at \$1 90@2 00 for finest selection. Quinces.-The market is very dull at \$1 25 21 50 per bu., or \$4 00 per bbl Cabbages.-In fair supply at \$3 50@3 50 per

Poultry .- The market is lightly supplied especially with turkeys; fine young chickens well ndled, are selling at 8@9c; turkeys are quiet at 11@121/c; ducks at about 121/c, and geese at 9c. Hay.-Baled hay is worth \$12 00@14 00 per ton ccording to quality; straw baled \$6@650 per ton Clover Seed .- Market active but lower. Yesterday's sales included of prime nearly 400 bags at \$4 15; 100 bags delivery first half of January at

Beans.-Dull at \$1 25@1 30 for picked, and 8 @90c for unpicked. Potatoes.-Market quiet at 30@32c for car lots Smaller lots would bring a cent or two more. From

\$4 15; of choice seed 53 bags at \$4 30; of No. 2 seed

135 bags spot and 100 for first half of January a

vagons they are being retailed at 35@38c. Dressed Hogs.-Packers offer \$4 50 \$4 75, but tailers would pay \$5 00 for good clean hogs. Cider.-Dull at 8@10c; refined quoted at 121/4

Peas.—Quiet; choice Wisconsin blue at \$1 20@ 25 per bu.; split peas, \$5 50@5 75 per bbl. Hops .- Market quiet at 16@18c per lb. for good o choice hops.

Provisions.-Barreled pork and lard are easier and lower; smoked meats are also lower; dried beef has declined, and mess is unchanged; tallow quiet and steady. Quotations in this market are

Mess, new	12 12	00 25	0	12	50
Clear do Lard in tierces, per lb			0		25
Lard in kegs, per b		73	600 200		7% 7%
Shoulders, per b			10		11
Extra Mess beef, per bbl		10	a	10	10%
Tallow, per Ib		51	10	10	51/4
Dried beef, per ib			60		

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: M. nday.—34 loads: Eleven at \$14; six at \$15 and \$14 50; five at \$13; one at \$17, \$16, \$12 50, \$12, \$11 50 and \$11. Tuesday.—51 loads: Twelve at \$13; eleven at \$14; seven at \$12 50; six at \$12; three at \$16 and \$11; two at \$17, \$15 and \$13 50; one at \$14 50, \$11 50 and \$10 50.

taking the necessary steps to secure a large delegation of swine breeders as well as cattle men at Washington in fanuary next.

J. H. Ports & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., have sent nine fat cattle and sixteen fat sheep to the World's Exposition at New Orleans. Four of the cattle are three testing are the sent into the cattle are three testing and \$10.50; and \$10.50; and \$11.50; and \$10.50; three at \$15.50; and \$11.50; and \$10.50; and \$10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]

Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west for Monday, Dec. CHICAGO,-Cattle, receipts 6,500; shipments

2,500; market fairly active and steady on all grades. Hogs, receipts 39,000; shipments 4,000; at the opening of the market prices ruled 10 cents per hu ndred higher, but closed weak. BUFFALO .- Cattle, receipts 1,100 head; market

steady with fair demand for good grades; poor cattle weak and lower. Sheep, receipts 2,000; for the best grades there was a fair market, but common ruled slow, though rot quotably lower. Hog receipts 12,000; market active and prices a shade

Saturday, Dec. 6, 1884. The following were the receipts at these yards Cattle. Sheep. No. No. 518

Albian		919	240	1
Albion			117	١.
Battle Creek			65	1
Belding	28	219		ı
Brighton	7	245	85	1
Clyde	45	220	149	
Charlotte	13	4:0	225	1
Chalcos				1
Chelses	15	47		ľ
Columbiaville	32			١.
Dexter	6	249	100	1
D., G. & M. R	88	1,408	835	
Fowerville	10	301		1
Flint		415		
Grand Blanc	18	68	48	1
Grass Lake				I,
Chasse Tale			48	1
Grosse Isle	* * * *		94	М
Grand Ledge	19 -	297	102	ı,
Howeli	53	225		1
Homer		122	55	
Highland	32		51	1
Holly		88	21	1
Ionia	26			ç
Tookson				į
Jackson		77	* * * *	١
Lansing			73	
Leslie		63	84	١.
Milford		93	11	8
Mt. Pleasant		200		1
Mason	19	168	78	1
Marshall			161	
Metamora	36	202	17	1
Millbrook	7			1
Na-th-ill-	6	157		1
Northville	***		68	,
Okemos	23		65	١.
Oxford	30	242	92	C
Plymouth	2		105	
Portland	7	200	72	C
Rochester			53	
Saline		261	14	1
Couth I wone				-
South Lyons			60	е
Salem	***		71	6
Tekonsha	26			
Trowbridge	6	50	80	b
Webberville	16	36		
Williamston		223	121	1
Wixom		,	66	
Ypsilanti		126	18	1
1 herroner		120	10	1
Total	564	8 020	9.404	h
10ta1	504	6,970	3,494	b
CAMETY				-

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbere 564, against 959 ast week. The soft weather had marked effect on trade, and sellers were compelled to make concessions to buyers and even then the receipts proved in excess of the demand several loads being shipped out in first hands For the best on sale the decline amounted to 10@ 15 cents, while for common grades it was about 22 cents. The market closed weak at the following

| Contact | Cont

Lewis sold Wreford & Beck 2 good butchers ow av 1,300 lbs at \$4, and a fair one av 1,000 lb Bannell sold Shields 13 stockers av 706 lbs \$3 20.
Lathrop sold Shields 7 stockers av 700 lbs at \$3 25
Hyman sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 917 lbs at \$3 60, and 2 toin heifers av 760 lbs at \$3. Lathrop sold Wreford & Beck 3 fair butchers' cows av 906 lbs at \$3 50, and 3 thin heifers av 756 Jedele sold Wr ford & Beck a fair butchers' steers weighing 930 lbs at \$3 60, and 2 thin cows av 1,010 lbs at \$3.

Sullivan sold Caplis a mixed lot of 41 head of fair butchers' stock av 993 lbs at \$3 75.

Ramsey sold Shields 6 stockers av 843 lbs at \$3 76.

\$3.70.
Stevenson sold Oberhoff 4 fair butchers' sters av 1,020 lbs at \$4.
Ramsey sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 980 lbs at \$3.60.
C Roe sold Roes a mixed lot of :5 head of thin butchers' stock av 980 lbs at \$3.25, and a bull weighing 860 lbs at \$2.40.

Stevenson old John Robinson a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 645 lbs at \$2 50. Smith sold Marx 6 fair butchers' steers av 1,030 lb at \$4. Lathrop sold Reagan a mixed lot of 18 head of

b at \$4. Lathrop sold Reagan a mixed lot of 18 head of hin butchers' stock av 774 lbs at \$3 25. Stevenson sold Hanford 18 stockers av 700 lbs at to 10 Smith sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 14 head of

Smith sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 968 lbs at \$3 25.

Lee sold Caplis a mixed let of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 864 lbe at \$3, and 2 bulls av 805 lbs at\$3 50.

Gleason sold Nowlin 11 stockers av 682 lbs at \$3.

Purdy sold Nowlin 6 stockers av 860 lbs at \$3 50.

Hosley sold Caplis a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 937 lbs at \$3 40.

Jenny sold Purdy a mixed lot of 14 head of coarse butchers' stock av 876 lbs at \$3 90.

Dixon sold Reid a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 878 lbs at \$3 30.

Barbour sold Wreford & Beck a good butchers' cow weighing 1,320 lbs at \$4.

The offerings of sheep numbered 6.970, against 8,009 last week. There was a quite active deman for good sheep, and strong last week's prices vere paid for them. Common grades were almos entirely neglected, and the larger part of tois class went east in first hands. The market closed arm for good sheep and weak on common.

SHEEP.

Ramsey sold Downs 172 av 95 lbs at \$3 80. Giddings sold Downs 75 av 91 lbs at \$3 70. Thayer sold Downs 181 av 86 lbs at \$3 50. Ramsey sold Downs 219 av 87 lbs at \$3 30. Gordon sold Burt Sponcer 185 av 93 lbs at \$3 75. Brown & Spencer sold Downs 126 av 95 lbs at \$3 75. McQuillan sold Downs 93 av 86 lbs at \$3 60.

Walace sold Downs 215 av 82 lbs at \$3 20, watson sold Wreford & Beck 94 av 73 lbs at \$1246. Keeler sold Downs 205 av 91 lbs at \$3 40,

Keeler sold Downs 200 av 91 108 at \$0 70.
Kalaher sold Downs 98 av 75 lbs at \$2 15.
Stoll sold Devine 71 av 90 lbs at \$3 65.
Jucson sold Burt Spencer 173 av 89 lbs at \$3 70.
Haywood sold Downs 153 av 81 lbs at \$2 60.
Harger sold Wreford & Beck 76 av 77 lbs at

The offerings of hogs numbered 3,454, against 3,445 last week. The hog market opened up fairly active on Friday at a decline of 10 cents per hunired. The reports on Saturday from Chicago and Buffalo were unfavorable 68,000 hogs being received at the former place on Friday and a sharp here soon felt the effect of the outside reports and ouyers would only take hold at lower rates. sellers had the option of accepting about 15 cent less than Fridays rates, or ship them out, and most of them closed out here. At the close prices averaged about 25 cents per hundred lower than

Hall sold Hammond 48 av 310 lbs at \$4 05. Larue sold Hammond 100 av 282 lbs at \$4 10. Van Hooton sold Bigley 48 av 266 lbs at \$4 10. to Webb av 222 lbs at \$3 75. Giddings sold Wreford & Beck 11 av 176 lbs at 3 90.
Weller sold Hammond 64 av 265 lbs at \$4.
Devine sold Wreford & Beck 9 av 295 lbs at \$4.
McMillan sold Wreford & Beck 38 av 196 lbs at

McMillan sold Wreford & Beck 38 av 196 lbs at \$4.0.

G D Spencer sold Drake 28 av 265 lbs at \$4.10.
Hill sold Drake 69 av 238 lbs at \$4.05.
G D Spencer sold Drake 27 av 157 lbs at \$3.85.
Taggert old Wreford & Beck 12 av 148 lbs at \$4.
Sily sold Hammond 48 av 233 lbs at \$4.
Estey sold Wreford & Beck 51 av 236 lbs at \$4.
Estey sold Wreford & Beck 51 av 236 lbs at \$4.
Wallace sold Webb 51 av 274 lbs at \$4.05.
Trayer sold Drake 52 av 299 lbs at \$4.30.
Wallace sold Wreford & Beck 51 av 24.
Fox sold Hammand 107 av 259 lbs at \$4.0.
Laird sold Wreford & Beck 52 v 229 lbs at \$4.0.
Laird sold Wreford & Beck 52 v 230 lbs at \$4.0.
Liard sold Wreford & Beck 52 v 230 lbs at \$4.0.
Liard sold Wreford & Beck 51 av 230 lbs at \$4.0.
Lieter sold Drake 21 av 230 lbs at \$4.10.
Lyman sold Drake 21 av 277 lbs at \$4.10.
McFadden sold Wreford & Beck 72 av 315 lbs at \$4.95.
Wetson sold Wreford & Beck 72 av 315 lbs at \$4.95.

Watson sold Webb 14 av 280 lbs at \$4. Watson sold Webb 124 av 203 lbs at \$3 90.

Jr-dele sold Drake 49 av 281 bs at \$4 15.

Bartholemew sold Drake 28 av 284 lbs at \$4 15.

Taggert sold Drake 87 av 290 lbs at \$4 16.

Peacock sold Drake 87 av 290 lbs at \$4 16.

Peacock sold Drake 87 av 299 lbs at \$4.

Johnson sold Webb 21 av 229 lbs at \$3 90.

Adams sold Hammond 48 av 272 lbs at \$4.

Lovewell sold Dake 56 av 287 lbs at \$4.05. Lovewell sold Dake 56 av 257 lbs at \$4.05 Smith sold Hammond 62 av 247 lbs at \$4.05. Gl·nn sold Webb 55 av 258 lbs at \$4. Thomas sold Drake 65 av 257 lbs at \$4. Harger sold Drake 16 av 172 lbs at \$4. Cap-ell sold Webb 38 av 261 lbs at \$3.90. Convis sold Drake 58 av 278 lbs at \$4. Bartholemew sold Webb 20 av 186 lbs at \$3.75. Kalaher sold Webb 22 av 227 lbs at \$3.90. Ham-ey sold Webb 26 av 260 lbs at \$3.95. Payne sold Webb 26 av 260 lbs at \$3.95. Payne sold Webb 26 av 260 lbs at \$3.90. Howard sold Drake 41 av 280 lbs at \$4, and 69 to Webb av 177 lbs at \$3.85. Howard sold Drake 41 av 280 lbr at \$4, and 69 to Webb av 177 lbs at \$3 85 Brach sold Webb 23 av 272 lbs at \$3 80. White sold Drake 46 av 314 lbs at \$4. Plotts sold Hammond 59 and 228 lbs at \$3 90. Gri-tick sold Hammond 62 av 23: lbs at \$3 90. Beardslee srld Hammond 75 av 237 lbs at \$3 90. Beardslee srld Hammond 75 av 237 lbs at \$4. McDowell sol: Hammond 71 av 280 lbs at \$4. Beardslee sold Hammond 59 av 217 lbs at \$3 90. Lee sold Webb 15 av 262 lbs at \$3 75. Judson sold Webb 77 av 319 bs at \$3 80. Bu: lingame sold Drake 111 av 255 lbs at \$3 90.

King's Yards. Monday, Dec. 8, 1884.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with buyers. For the best on sale the demand was active and prices firm, while for common grade the market was fairly active and prices steady. Smith sold Flieschman 4 stockers av 787 lbs a

Fritchey sold Kammon a mixed lot of 8 head of Fritchey sold Kammon a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock a 703 lbs at \$320.

Wietzel sold Endriss a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$3.

Wallace sold Kammon a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 712 lbs at \$350, and a coarse cow weighing 1,120 lbs at \$3.

Oberhoff sold Knoch 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,060 lbs at \$425.

Bohb sold Hersch 8 fair butchers' steers av 1,080 lbs at \$425. b sold Hersch 6 fair butchers' steels av 1,050

Wallace sold McHugh 5 stockers av 796 lbs at \$3 50.
Aldrich sold Fl'eschman 9 stockers av 650 lbs at \$2 75.
Smith sold Platt 2 good butchers' steers av 1,155 lbs at \$4 75.
Fritchey sold Clancey 2 fair butchers steers av 965 at \$3 75, and 2 stockers to Sullivan av 565 lbs at \$3 10.
Platt sold Sullivan 12 stockers av 680 lbs at \$3.
Oberboff sold Hersch 4 fair butchers' steers av 990 lbs at \$4.
Purdy sold Marshick a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 720 lbs at \$3 60
Clark sold Kolb 4 fair butchers' steers av 840 lbs at \$4.

Clark sola Ro.0 d frair butchers' steers av 840 lbs at \$2.

Henderson sold Johr Robinson a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$3.25.

Aldrich sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 8 9 lbs at \$3.

Smith sold Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 854 lbs at \$2.62½.

Fritchey sold Birt Spencer 3 coarse oxon av 1,473 lbs at \$3.

Smith sold John Robinson 2 fair butchers' heifers and 3 bulls av 678 lbs at \$3.35.

Patton sold Marxa mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 730 lbs at \$3.25.

Aldrich sold Flieschman 3 coarse cows. av 1,086 lbs at \$3.

son sold Burt Spencer 3 stags av 1,313 Betterson be at \$2.75.
Smith sold Houton a mixed lot of 6 head of fair nutchers' stock av 870 ibe at \$3.50, and 11 to John Robinson av 883 lbs at \$3.45.

CATTLE-Receipts 8,780, against 9,760 the previous week. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 191 car loads on sale. The offerings as a rule were of fair to medium quality, with a limited number of choice heavy shipping steers. Prices did not vary from those of the previous week, 950 to 1,000 lb steers selling at \$3 75@4 25. A few good 1,300 lb steers going at \$5.50 Stockers were in liberal supply, about 50 load eing on sale. Prices ranged from \$3 40 to \$3 75. Deing on saie. Prices ranged from 50 to 50 to 50 to 70 to 70 to 50 to 70 to 70 to 50 to 70 to 50 to 70 to 70 to 50 to 70 QUOTATIONS:

steers, stags, old cows, light heif-
 Canadian feeders
 4 00 @4 124

 Stock Steers—Western, weighing 600 to 900 lbs
 3 20 @3 40

 Stock bulls
 3 00 @3 25

 Butchers' do, fair to good
 3 50 @4 20

 Veals—Fair to prime of 160 to 210 lbs average
 5 75 @7 25
 SHEEP.—Receipts, 27,400, against 30,200 the pre-vious week. The supply of sheep on Monday numbered 60 car loads. The quality was fair,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prepared by an entirely NEW METHOD. FOUR POINTS Composed of the PUREST MATERIALS. WILL NOT INJURE THE FABRIC. WILL CLEANSE WITHOUT RUBBING,

You can do a large washing without any rubbing; use the boiling process instead. You can save Time, Labor, Fuel, Soap and Clothing. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Cut up fine and dissolve one half bar in half gallon of hot water. Pour half this dissolved soap into a tub with just sufficient hot water to cover a boiler full of clothes. Then put the clothes in to soak, rrabbing plenty of soap in the most soiled parts. Be sure that the soaking water is hot; soak the clothes half an hour; stir them occasionally so that they may get the full benefit of the hot suds; pour the remainder of the dissolved soap into the boiler, adding sufficient water to cover the clothes; wring them lightly out of the suds. Soap the stai ned spots and place loosely in the boiler; boil zo to so minutes, rinse well, blue and hang todry. Do not crowd the boiler too full. The same boiling water may be used for further boiling by adding a little soap to each boiler-full of clothes. Fannels and prints should not be boiled, only a little rubbing required after soaking. This soap will cleanse clothing as thoroughly as any other without the use of the boiler. We prefer and recommend the boiling process as in itself a cleansing process, saving labor, the wear of the wash-board, and being the best disinfectent known, it is easier to boil the dirt out than to rub it out. You can cleanse perfectly the finest fabric without injury; the finest point lace and lace curtains. Soak point lace in hot suds made with this soap, press water out with the hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, press water out with hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes and boil 5 to zo minutes, rinse, stretch on frame, or pin every scallop to carpet over a sheet to dry; no ironing required.

Be sure and ask for FILECTHIC-LIGHT SOAP, and take no others.

Be sure and ask for ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOAP, and take no other. Sold by leading wholesale and retail grocers everywhere. Dealers may obtain our goods more processes. Electric Soap Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and 26-28 South Water Chicago, 71.

Milk Fever in Cows.

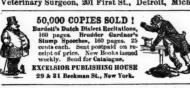
PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S **BOVINE PANACEA**



The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It halso a Panacea for allfdiseases of a febrile charac ter in cattle, when given as directed. Sold by druggists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 doses. PROF. R. JENNINGS'

E-vinco Liniment.





J. A. MANN, Kalamazoo, Wich. Live. Stock and Real E-tate Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the United 'tates and Canda. Terms reasonable, and made known on application.

PIC Extricator to aid animals in giving birth. Send for circular WM. DULIN, Avoca, l'otawatamie Co., Iowa.

and the market showed considerable activity. The market continued active throughout Tuesday and Wednesday, closing with the yards c eared. Fair to good 70 to 80 th sheep sold at \$250@290; 80 to 90 h, \$3@3850; 90 to 100 h), \$333375; 110 to 120 lbs, \$34@425; feeders, 90 to 108 lb, \$410@4 400; store sheep, \$225@295; lambs, 50 to 70 lb, \$370@475. We note sales of 200 Michigan feeders av 88 ibs at \$4 12½; 270 av 92 lbs at \$412½; 271 av 92 lbs at \$412½; 271 av 92 lbs at \$412½; 275 av 92 lbs at \$412½; 275 av 92 lbs at \$450; 285 av 93 lbs at \$350; 203 av 88 lbs at \$380; 39 lambs av 75 lbs at \$450; 205 av 72 lbs at \$450. Hoes.—Receipts, 27,400 against 43,700 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday at a decline of 10@15 cents below the closing prices of the previous week and ruled active. Prices were steady on Tuesday, and 'n Wednesday there was an advance of 10@15 cents, Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$430@450; fair do, \$420@430; medium grades, fair to choice, \$440@445; good to extra heavy, \$450@455; pigs, common to choice, \$430@435; skips and culls, \$325@375.

CATTLE.—Receipts 44,275 against 42,839 the pre-

lous week. Shipments 16,969. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 10,000 head or For good to choice steers sellers had nothing to complain of, as the demand was active and in large supply, the market was dull and 10@15 cents lower than during the previous week. The best on sale brought \$6 50, but for the bulk of the shipping cattle buyers paid \$4 25@5 50. Butchers and canners paid \$2 40@3 50 for inferior to good cows, and \$3 75@4 25 for fleshy little steers. There was no change on Tuesday, but on Wednes day common cattle declined again to the extent of 10@15 cents, while choice lots averaged fairly steady. On Thursday there was a general im provement in the market and prices advanced 10 cents per hundred. For the balance of the week there was a firm tone to the market, and at the close the yards were cleared. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards 6 40 66 60 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs......\$5 80 6 25 Good Beeves-Well-fatted steers,

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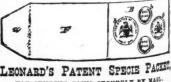
This book will be of invaluable service to all Americans who are desirous of procuring only the This book will be of invaluable service of Americans who are desirous of procuring only lie finest and purest bred specimens of French lorse with established pedigrees. A translation of the introduction will accompany the work, which is printed in good style and neatly bound. Price 8, post paid. On sale at this office after Februarist. Address MICHIGAN FARMER, 18cow26t 44 West Larned St., Detroit, Mich.

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